The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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ARBITRATE OR STRIKE.

Proposition of the World's Fair Laborers to the Employers.

CONFERENCE THIS MORNING.

The Formal Demand on the Contractors Will Then Be Made.

PLANS OF 200,000 COAL MINERS.

One of the Most Colossal Strikes in History Threatened.

READY TO COMMENCE THE STRUGGLE MAY 1

A mass-meeting attended by 500 diggers, shovelers, and teamsters was held yesterday afternoon at "the big stump" in the jack-oak grove just south of Sixty-seventh street. Word had been passed around quietly from tent to tent that the men who were not working should assemble at the "big stump" at 3 p. m. They came from all directions plodding over the torn-up surface. They met just outside the Fair site below the fence which marks the southern boundary of the great Exposition.

After considerable difficulty a reporter found them. They lounged about on the dry brown leaves excitedly discussing the outlook. Pickets guarded the approach against strangers, and it was after some trouble that permission was granted to go through the lines.

A young Irish laborer mounted the stump, doffed his hat, and said:

"We have met, fellow-laborers, to demand better treatment from our employers. They promised us $1.75 a day after April 1, and have not kept that promise. We get $1.50 a day for ten hours and are paid monthly. We want $1.75 a day of eight hours and a pay-day every two weeks. [Cheers.]

"We are beaten out of the fractions of hours we work. This is wrong. We pay $3.50 a week for board, and, while we get plenty, it is mighty poor quality. If we quit work we are paid in checks which must be discounted at some store before we get our money. Our sleeping accommodations are not good. If it rains we get a shower-bath. Let's strike for better terms."

The Work Unusually Hard.

A German laborer followed him. After a few words in German he talked in English to the same effect as the other, except that he said:

"The work is so hard. We stand in water and mud half way to our knees. Several of the men have died from that exposure."

A teamster said: "We must feed our teams high as the work is so hard on them and the foremen always hurry us. We pay 64 cents a bushel for oats, $16 a ton for hay, and we only get from $3.50 to $4 a day for team and driver. We must pay a driver $25 a month and board. We cannot live at such wages. We get no chance to water our horses except morning, noon, and night. At that heavy work they should be watered in the middle of forenoon and afternoon. I have seen horses drop, tired out by that work. If we get at work a few minutes late we are docked an hour. If we are changed from one gang to another we are docked for that changing time. We want better wages."

A colored laborer spoke next. He said: "The Italians are gone. We are American citizens. We want wages we can live at. Let's strike in the morning for eight hours'."

A number of other speeches were made—some by citizens—one by a Norwegian laborer in his native tongue. After the speaking had continued an hour many sight-seers strolled over from Stony Island avenue, the pickets tiring of their work having gathered closely round the stump.

Will Confer with the Contractors.

Some advised striking "in the morning," others said a committee should be sent first to make a demand on the employers. The latter suggestion was adopted by a vote—the raising of hands. A committee consisting of five laborers and two teamsters was selected, which will call this morning on McArthur Brothers and demand eight hours, $1.75 a day, semi-monthly pay days, and time-and-a-half pay for Sunday work.

There is no union among the men. Some of them belong to trades unions or Knights of Labor assemblies, but they have no union among themselves. They claimed to have had the promise of indirect aid from the labor unions of Chicago in case they strike for eight hours. They decided that unless their demands were granted they would strike some day this week. The committeemen said they would have to "lay off" from work to visit the employers. It was decided that their wages would be paid them by the men there assembled. The committee was finally instructed that in case McArthur Brothers refused to grant the demands to ask them to refer the differences to arbitration, and in case both demands are refused they will strike. These laborers are Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians.

The men declined to give the names of their speakers or committeemen for publication. As one of them bitterly expressed it, "We are only known to our bosses by numbers. We are shorn of our names while we work here."

It was decided at the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday to lend its moral support to the laborers at the World's Fair grounds. The matter was placed in the hands of the World's Fair Committee, which will make an investigation.

Fred McArthur said last night: "The men may strike for all I care. We may have to work under police protection, but work we will, in spite of the men."

Thousands Visit the Site.

The site of the Fair showed an animated scene during the pleasant afternoon. Thousands of people visited it. Long strings of carriages rolled along the roads carrying the wealthy sight-seers. The poorer classes trudged along the side by families. The husband was smoking his cigar or pipe, and in many cases wheeling a baby-buggy. The wife in her new spring attire leading one of the smaller children, and the young fellows with their "girls" were there. The poor but respectable dude was there, too—on foot with his eyeglass and cane.

As far as the eye could reach over the sixty-acre unimproved tract of the park the surface was torn up. Piled up in great "win-rows" lay the black soil which had been removed and will be replaced as nourisher for lawns and flowers. The surface was furrowed with deep trenches filled with rapidly flowing waters hurrying away off the grounds into the miniature artificial lakes and canals. Tramway tracks for handling the earth led in all directions. Smoke from burning trees lately cut curled up on all sides and throughout the park arose the cheaply-constructed tents in which the 1,000 laborers are fed and lodged. It was estimated that 25,000 people visited the Fair site yesterday afternoon.

BIG STRIKE OF MINERS THREATENED.

Two Hundred Thousand Men Say They Will Stop Work May 1.

The threatened strike of the miners May 1, if it takes place, will be one of the most colossal in history and marked by many features which will make it memorable. The strike will be for an eight-hour working day. Two hundred thousand coal-miners and laborers employed about mines will stop work. The strike will be backed by the American Federation of Labor, the most powerful body of organized labor in the world, which now numbers 1,000,000 members. All these members have been assessed monthly since Jan. 1 for the strike fund which will be used to aid the miners in their struggle.

The operators, as those who own coal mines and coke ovens and market their own products are termed to distinguish them from mere dealers, have formed a close association. They have met the miners in conference at Pittsburg and failed to come to terms. Col. W. P. Rend of this city stood alone among the vast assembly of operators as an advocate of granting the eight hours a day. The strike will be so extensive as to practically cover the coal fields of the country and shortage, high prices, famine in coal may be among the early results. Railroads and the great manufacturing establishments are already buying coal in enormous quantities and having it delivered to them at once in view of the threatened strike.

The date for this strike was set over a year ago at the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor. In 1885 this body, meeting at Cleveland, decided to force the concession of an eight-hour working day, and fixed on May 1, 1886, as the date for a general strike in all trades where the demand was refused. The brunt of the battle fell on Chicago, and the climax was reached in the haymarket tragedy, the result of anarchistic interference with trades unions. Some trades secured eight hours on that memorable day, but the general result showed the plan to be impracticable.

To Strike Once a Year.

At the next general convention, in 1888, a resolution fixing May 1, 1890, as a date for a general strike was defeated. After four days of discussion another plan of campaign was adopted. It was decided, instead of a general strike every three or four years, to have one trade strike each year, May 1, and throw the entire strength of the federation to its support. The best organized trade union was to be given the honor of making the contest. The carpenters were selected as the trade on which the first fight should be made, and May 1, 1890, set as the date for the strike for eight hours. A series of eight-hour meetings was held. Public sentiment was roused. The carpenters struck. The financial and moral aid of the federation was given them and they won. Of the 350 cities in which they struck they won their demands in 300. In some cities, besides shorter hours, larger wages were also secured.

The strike of the miners is almost due. It will be a fight of giants. The coal operators are millionaires. Nowhere has American labor been brought so directly in competition with imported pauper labor of Europe as in these mines. The general policy of the coal operators in their management of their trusts, in regulating the output of coal, and in importing foreign labor, it is agreed may array public sentiment on the side of the strikers. The operators have hitherto tossed the coal market and the labor employed there around as a gamester does dice.

Within the last half-dozen years European laborers have been imported for work in those mines as cattle have been exported from Chicago to Europe. The riots and bloodshed in the Connellsville, Pa., coke regions were precipitated by those laborers.

Twelve years ago miners received on the average $2.50 a day the year round. Now they do not get more than $1.50 a day for eight months of the year. The strike will cover the great hard and soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, the soft-coal districts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the smaller coal territories in other States. But the States named are the great coal producers. There is hard coal in Wyoming, but it is undeveloped, and there is considerable soft coal in Iowa.

No Strike in the South.

There will be no strike in the great coal fields of the South, in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. A miner must be sent to the penitentiary there before he can get work in the mines. There are a great many men who do not like to make that sacrifice to secure work even though their families are suffering. The mining is done there by convict labor by the State. But all the output of the Southern mines is demanded by the Southern market, so that it will be impossible for them to come to the aid of the Northern and Western mine-owners.

A veteran operator stated yesterday that the demand followed so closely on the heels of the supply that in ten days after the strike began the shortage in the coal supply would be felt. Those affected first by the scarcity of coal will be the railroad companies, as they keep little ahead, usually having no place to store coal. Next the smaller factories will be compelled to close down. Then the large factories will be driven to close, for they, like the railroads, do not carry heavy stocks of coal. It is so bulky and they use such enormous quantities of it that their space is too valuable to use for its storage. With the closing of these factories thousands of people will be thrown out of employment. Lastly, the people will feel it in the price and scarcity of coal.

There is already a feeling of enmity abroad between the miners and operators. Before almost every State Legislature bills are pending over which they are quarreling. These bills, presented by miners, all run in the same line. They favor eight hours, weekly pay-days, arbitration, oppose the truck-store system, etc. In Illinois the miners have won a legislative victory in securing the passage by both Houses of a bill providing for weekly pay-days. In Illinois the large coal districts are at Braidwood, Streator, La Salle, Peoria, Stoneton, Mount Olive, Belleville, Harrisburg, Equality, Spring Valley, Springfield, and Wilmington. Among the heaviest operators in Chicago is Col. W. P. Rend, whose action is a matter of anxious conjecture with his fellow operators from the fact that he favored granting the demands in the late conference. J. W. Ellsworth and the Wilmington Coal Association are the other two leading Chicago operators. The steel and iron workers are closely related to the miners, not only in manner of work but through trades union avenues, and they, as well as other tradesmen, may early be drawn into the conflict.

The miners are organized as the United Mine Workers of America. John B. Rae is President, and their organization is a thorough one. The prominent character in the struggle on behalf of the miners will be Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The storm center will be Pittsburg. Mr. Gompers is now completing a trip through all the coal districts encouraging the men, creating enthusiasm among all the federated trades over which he presides, selecting his lieutenants, giving out instructions and making final preparations for the struggle.

IOWA MINERS ARE LIKELY TO STRIKE.

Indications That a Big Struggle Will Be Commenced May 1.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 19.—[Special.]—There is now every indication of an extended strike among the miners of the Southern Iowa coal-fields and the strike will probably be declared May 1. Superintendent Flagler of the Whitebreast company says a demand was made by the men at the mines under his control for a 70-cent summer rate, but that the company will not concede it and the men were notified to that effect. So far they have not gone out, but agitators are busy among them with the avowed intention of precipitating a strike. The Burlington road evidently anticipates trouble, for it is pressing all its extra cars into service to fill its coal-yards. The regular summer scale of 65 cents has been in effect for ten years, and the operators say it is all they can afford to pay and work the mines. About 10,000 men are affected, and the leaders say the organization is stronger than ever before.

MADE THE EMPEROR MAD.

THE KAISER ANGRY OVER THE ACTIONS OF HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Duke Gunther Receives the Full Measure of the Imperial Resentment for Taking Part in a Horse-Race—How Telegrams to Foreign Papers Are Suppressed by the Berlin Authorities—Brigands Off for America—Gossip from the German Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The Kaiser is much annoyed by the disregard of his wishes shown by a number of cavalry officers in attending the Hurdle Society's races. Last Sunday the Emperor's brother-in-law, Duke Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, who was among the delinquents, received the full measure of the imperial resentment. So loud and menacing was the language in which it was conveyed that the Empress ran to the room to protect her brother, whom the Emperor was denouncing as a blasphemous jockey. The Duke and his partners in guilt spent the Sunday in barracks deprived of tobacco and liquors, and in other respects treated as prisoners.

Brigands Off for America.

The American Immigration Commissioners will do well to beware of immigrants sailing from such parts of Hungary known as the Bacska and the Banat, which have just had the blessing of a local police conferred upon them to the utter disgust of the festive Magyar population, which for centuries has followed the pursuit of brigandage and thieving as the only means of livelihood worthy of gentlemen. Hundreds of them have already petitioned the Government for leave to emigrate to Western America, a request which was only too readily granted. Yesterday a band of eighteen passed through Pesth on their way to New York. They made no secret of their reasons for quitting the fatherland, nor did the local papers make any attempt to dissuade them from going.

The Bremen authorities have been obliged by a new order of Chancellor Caprivi to return to Russia several hundred subjects of the Czar who were bound for Brazil, but had not sufficient money to pay for their passage. Most of them had left Russia secretly, and rather than go back and undergo the penalty, some tried to escape from the escort by leaping upon the trains and were either killed or injured.

Four hundred people of both sexes and all ages, hailing from Russia, are now being cared for by the Berlin pauper commissions, the Bremen Steamship company having refused to carry them in their destitute condition to Brazil, whither they were bound. The Bremen authorities placed them on Prussian territory, where they were left to starve. The Russian Consul-General is going to send them home again.

Two hundred workmen have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Dreisen stoneware works, in consequence of the war in Chile and the instability of commercial relations with Argentine. The Dreisens did business exclusively with South American firms, and, their efforts to extend their trade to other territories having failed, they decided Thursday to shut down and await the return of peace.

Suppression of Press Telegrams.

The Liberals are still harping on what they call scandals in the telegraph department and the handling of press messages. The Freisinnige deputy, Von Bar, says the censorship exercised by Dr. Von Stephen's clerks is becoming more irritating every day. Reports of meetings of the Freisinnige and reports of speeches in the Reichstag have frequently been refused transmission over the Government wires, because, perhaps, of a single expression objectionable to the Jacks in office. Telegrams from foreign correspondents of foreign newspapers are scrutinized on the frontier and passages eliminated to meet the nice sense of propriety of the Government operator. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has frequently been summoned to appear at the head telegraph office to answer questions touching the sources of his information, particularly in relation to the Kaiser and the royal family, and he has more than once been requested to return his receipts for money expended in telegrams and to take back the cash. All originals of dispatches are filed and for aught he knows his may yet be used to procure his banishment from Berlin when the measure of his infamy shall be complete. The Liberals aim at wresting the telegraph and telephone monopoly from the State, which obtained it, they say, by usurpation. A bill has been prepared to confer upon private corporations and individuals the power to maintain local telegraph and telephone systems on the proof of the possession of ample capital for that purpose, municipal government being exempted from this condition, and, last but not least, rendering the State telegraph and telephone liable to the payment of damages for dispatches illegally witheeld or thrown out.

Against the Original Sin Doctrine.

Pastor Holden of Hamburg has given a great deal of scandal to religious people by openly professing disbelief in the doctrine of original sin. Another Hamburg parson, Pastor Strasky of St. Thomas' Church, has also been the occasion of much grief and dissatisfaction to souls by pronouncing the gospel narrative of the resurrection legendary. It is rumored that the Emperor, who is the head of the church in addition to the other parts he plays, will shortly issue a pastoral in which the various religious bodies will be reminded that it is not the letter but the spirit of the gospel they are to uphold. The Kaiser's uncle, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, caused such a manifesto to be read from all the pulpits in the duchy last Sunday.

Musical Affairs.

Two thousand people attended the Patti concert in Dresden Friday night, 500 of them being members of the Anglo-American colony, and their enthusiastic plaudits induced Mme. Patti to double the program. She sang several English songs and $3,500 was taken in at the door.

Dellinger's comic opera, "Saint Cyr," was well received on its first representation at the Kaiser Wilhelmstadt Theater, but the piece cannot be pronounced a lasting success, it being devoid of melody, drowsy marches taking the place of the light and catchy music one is accustomed to expect.

Herring of an Inferior Quality.

The herring fishery harvest on the coast of Pommerania is exceedingly large this season, but unfortunately the quality of the fish is so inferior that they can neither be pickled nor smoked. The price has fallen from 50 to 15 pfennigs per wall, or fifty fishes.

The firm of Richter & Son has been warned to discontinue manufacturing India rubber blocks bearing the Kaiser's portrait for use in public schools, as the imperial effigy is often profaned by injudicious manipulation on the part of the boys.

Married to a Prince.

Prince Joseph de Rohan Duc de Bouillon and Fräulein Anna Linck, the well-known opera bouffe singer, and sister of the comedian, Linck, formerly of Amberg's Theater, New York, were married at Schloss Plankenstein, Austria, Friday. The Prince is an officer in an Austrian hussar regiment. He is a widower, his former wife having died some years ago. Fräulein Linck, in addition to being ten years his senior, has been concerned in many scandals.

Evading the Poor-Fund Law.

In connection with the so-called poor fund at Buda Pesth disclosures of a discreditable nature have just been made. There is a law requiring that 5 per cent of gross receipts from concerts and recitations given by foreign artists shall be paid to the poor fund. This law has been systematically evaded for a number of years and the fund defrauded of hundreds of thousands of florins. This was done in a simple manner. The concert was advertised to take place for the benefit of a specified local charity, the latter in fact receiving some 20 or 50 florins for the misuse of its name, the rest of the money going to the managers. Adelina Patti, Alice Barbi, and Lillian Sanderson are mentioned as some of the most notable offenders.

How a Baroness Gets Pin Money.

The Baroness Alexanderissa Becscy is entertaining the Berlin Jeunesse Dorée nightly at a café chantant with abbreviated skirts and risque songs. She is the wife of one of the proudest of Hungarian magnates and was at one time the bosom friend of the Austrian Empress. She receives $300 a month for her performances and means to remain in the profession unless her husband relents as to the amount of pin money he will place at her disposal.

Shocked Over a Wedding Announcement.

Society is greatly shocked by the announcement of the approaching marriage of General-Adjutant Count von der Goltz and the widow of Prof. Preyer of Jena. The latter not long ago celebrated the golden wedding of herself and her husband, since deceased. The widow is 69 years of age and a millionairess. The Count will be asked to resign his commission.

Losses of a Steamship Company.

The Asian and Australian mail steamship line which is owned by the North German Lloyd and has received an annual subsidy of four and a half million marks from the Government, lost nearly two million marks on its last year's business, or four and a half per cent on its immense capital.

Kossuth Nearly Blind.

Louis Kossuth, now in his 89th year, has written a letter to a friend in Berlin, in which he says that his mind is as active as ever, but that he is nearly blind and consequently much hindered in his literary work, as he can't wear glasses. He has consulted some of the greatest living oculists.

Miscellaneous Affairs.

An English weekly to be called the *Herald* is to be issued in Carlsbad after May 1 for the benefit of English and American visitors.

The effect of the McKinley bill on the mother-of-pearl-workers of Vienna has been serious. Official reports show that out of 6,000 only 1,500 are now following their trade. The rest are making a precarious living as best they can.

The Kaiser's pleasure yachts, Royal Louise and Alexandra, are being manned by sailors from the navy. Twenty-four of the latter arrived in Potsdam yesterday for this purpose. The Kaiser has decided that the torpedo boat which was recently brought to Berlin shall remain in our harbor.

Osnabruck, Westphalia, is to be made a first-class fortress in view of a possible invasion by French troops through Belgium and the Lower Rhine.

SAYS BACON MURDERED SHAKSPEARE.

Discoveries That Eclipse Ignatius Donnelly's Made by a Detroit Student.

DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—[Special.]—"Yes, sir," said Dr. Orville W. Owen, "I have discovered the Bacon cipher which explains the secret stories hidden in his five great works. These are the Novum Organum, the history of King Henry VII., the New Atlantis, Valerius Terminus, and the so-called Shakspearean plays, as published in the folio edition of 1623 by Ed Blount and Isaac Jaggard of London."

Dr. Owen has worked four years constantly to bring about a full demonstration of his discovery, and now he is going to publish the whole thing in book form. He declares when he makes public the cipher a child can easily read the story. Dr. Owen says:

"This thrilling story, found plainly in the cipher, relates that Lord Bacon himself, with his own hand, slew William Shakspeare. 'The Bard of Avon,' so called, was, according to Bacon, a boor and a bloodsucker. Taking advantage of his position, he threatened to reveal to King James the real authorship of the plays, and blackmailed Bacon to the extent of £20,000. One day Shakspeare became too insolent in his demands. The nobleman drew his sword, and in the blindness of his rage struck the actor dead at his feet.

"'And then,' recites the cipher story, 'ere yet my bloody hands were washed, there comes into my presence a gentleman who was sore affrighted. "My Lord," exclaimed he, "what hast thou done?" And I replied that "I had killed a dog." "Fly, fly, my Lord," said the gentleman. "There is no tarrying here."' It appears that Bacon had severed the head from the trunk, embalmed it, inclosed it in a leaden box with a written parchment, and buried it at a cross-road, where, by the English law, it could never be molested. In the cipher are found the most minute directions as to the location of that box.

"As the last and final proof of the authenticity of my cipher I propose to go to England, and, following the directions, to find and produce the skull of William Shakspeare where Lord Francis Bacon buried it in the year 1616, after killing Shakspeare in a quarrel."

IMPRISONED BY BURNING TIMBERS.

Twenty Firemen Caught Under Falling Walls at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—A fire occurred early this morning in the Chipman building, corner of Court and Hanover streets. It is a five-story brick structure and is principally occupied by Bailey & Rankin, jobbers and retailers of carpets. The loss on the building is estimated at about $5,000 and to the several tenants about $15,000, all of which was covered by insurance. While the fire was at its height the roof fell without warning to the men who were pouring streams upon it from underneath. Beams and burning timbers imprisoned nearly twenty firemen, several of whom were enabled to escape immediately without injury. Chief Engineer Webber was among those who were caught. He was bruised and burned. Through a hole made in the roof District Chief Reagan was one of the first to emerge, and his injuries, although very painful, are not serious. Capt. Willett of engine No. 26, who followed him, was injured about the back and shoulders. The next officer rescued was Capt. Griffen of Hook and Ladder No. 8, who had been pinned down by heavy timbers, which had to be sawed apart before he could be released. District Engineer Creswell was one of the last ones taken out, and it took nearly an hour to reach him. His injuries are slight. District Chief H. W. Pope of Charlestown had his hand badly cut by glass and was severely hurt in the back. Eleven other firemen were slightly injured. Assistant Engineman John Long was seriously injured by being struck in the abdomen by a piece of hose which blew off its coupling.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19.—[Special.]—A disastrous fire started here at 10 o'clock tonight in the European Hotel. It is hard to tell whether all the occupants escaped. Men who were on the fourth floor and had to come down the fire escapes and stairs think all got out safely. When the extension ladder was being raised and before the electric lights were shut off the ladder crossed a live wire. Two firemen were already ascending it. Phil Brown got safely past the wire, which was emitting a flame where it touched the ladder. Charles Werner followed, but was shouted to by the crowd to desist. Turning to it he cried, "Shut your mouths—I know my business." At that instant a bright blaze enveloped his body and he fell to the sidewalk a corpse.

The loss on the building is $20,000; on the furniture $5,000.

WILL THE GANG FIGHT?

REPUTABLE CREGIERITES ADMIT THAT WASHBURNE IS ELECTED.

They Are Disposed to Yield Gracefully, but the Bread-and-Butter Brigade Are Anxious to Contest in the Hope of Holding Their Positions—Sad Fate of the Junior Tammany—Gossip Concerning Appointments by the New Administration.

Although the leading Democrats of the city and the four Democratic daily newspapers published here concede the defeat of Cregier for Mayor and admit that Mr. Washburne has been elected, the ultra-Cregierites seem disposed to insist that "the old man" shall "hold on," and that "Mr. Washburne shall be forced to make good his claims by a contest in the courts." Ex-Judge Prendergast and Senator Duncan advise a graceful surrender. Asay, Fly, May, and others urge a contest. In this Asay et al. are backed up by the City Hall officials. But it is believed that the counsels of the conservative leaders will prevail and that when the Canvassing Board meets today Prendergast will announce for Cregier that he will abide by the result as shown by the face of the returns and will ask for permission to withdraw his objections to the canvass of certain returns. Mr. Bliss on the part of the Republican candidates on the general city ticket will, it is said, follow with the announcement that he too has decided not to persist in his objections to certain precincts as far as the vote in them for Mayor and city officers is concerned. Some such arrangement as this, it is claimed, has been tacitly agreed upon.

The members of the Canvassing Board, or a majority of them, are said to be decidedly averse to going behind the returns, and their aversion to such a proceeding is alleged to be shared by their attorney, L. P. Boyle. They say, it is claimed, that the law is not clear as to whether they have the right to reject returns. They are afraid to establish a precedent in this matter, and unless glaring irregularities are shown it is said there will be no revision of the vote as entered.

To Be Decided Today.

The most reliable information attainable yesterday was to the effect that the whole Mayoralty question would be decided today. One of the leading Democratic Aldermen said: "The only fellows who want a contest are the fellows who are likely to lose their jobs and those who have contracts with the city on which they would be likely to lose under independent and honest supervision. Those fellows cannot make the Democrats of Chicago responsible for their wild suggestions and their delirious programs. We have had too much of this. The Democratic party in Chicago owes Mr. Cregier and those extremists nothing. They have had everything their own way for two years under Cregier. They have wrecked his Administration. They have come near wrecking the Democratic organization in this city. And who are they? A lot of small-bore politicians, mostly from the recently annexed towns, who imagine that Chicago can be controlled in the same way that their petty villages were controlled before annexation. The old-time workers of the Democracy in this city were shoved aside to make way for those semi-rural fellows from Hyde Park and the Stock-Yards, Lake View and Cicero. We have had enough of them. Their management lost us the Sheriff and the County Clerk last fall. Their management lost us the Mayoralty this month. They have shattered their own organization. Now they want us to assist them in disrupting and discrediting the Democratic party in this city and State. Well, the honest party leaders are not with them. They may as well give it up. The Democratic party has paid Mr. Cregier and his family all the debts it owed them with compound interest at a high rate."

If the result should be officially declared today it is believed the certificates of election will be issued Wednesday or Thursday.

Thus Endeth the Junior Tammany.

As already set forth in THE TRIBUNE, the Wine-and-Whiskies, the oath-bound organization of the close-clipped and unterrified Democracy, is rent up the spine. The different sections of the late band of brothers have made war medicine and have taken the war-path against each other. But late they made common cause against the Republicans and municipal office and "boodle" were their prey and spoil. William Calhoun Asay, Cregier's Election Count Attorney, tried hard to keep the outfit on the reservation, but his once potent power is fading and pining away. The Wine-and-Whiskies was organized as an auxiliary and agency of the Cregier family, but Asay's efforts to keep the members in line for "the old man" have utterly failed.

William Fitzgerald, John Gaynor, Austin J. Doyle, and Harvey T. Weeks, all of them war chiefs, with Commissioner Brandt, the Lawlers, and others followed Chief Harrison off on his skirmish. For this "traitorous conduct" Fitzgerald and the others will be expelled from the "gang" and will no more be permitted to surround the council fire and smoke the "miner's choice" of the Wah-na-tons. Formal proceedings for the elimination of these men were instituted last week. This week intestinal strife will rage. On account of the prevailing style of hair-cut which distinguishes the braves of this aboriginal clan no scalps will be taken, but vast will be the slaughter and dire the carnage. Next week the victors will find themselves and their society upon the smooth and easy toboggan.

The Wine-and-Whiskies is supported mostly by City-Hall employés. It will not be City-Hall employés after next week. The dues will not be paid thereafter with the usual punctuality. Fitzgerald, Wenter, Weeks, Doyle, the Lawlers, etc., are lucky to get out now. Thus endeth the Junior Tammany.

Gossip Concerning Appointments.

When Mr. Washburne is inaugurated it is said on good authority that he will be ready to submit a rather full list of officers to the Council. The list of the nominations is said to differ only in a few particulars from that already published in THE TRIBUNE, and, it is alleged, will run about as follows: Controller, Horatio N. May; Collector, Jacob H. Tiedemann; Corporation Counsel, Judge George Driggs; Commissioner of Public Works, J. Frank Aldrich; Health Commissioner, Dr. J. D. Ware; City Physician, Dr. Coey; Fire Marshal, Denis J. Swenie; Oil Inspector, W. T. Ball; City Sealer, Dr. T. N. Jamieson; Building Inspector, Louis O'Neill.

It is stated that Mr. Washburne will not appoint a Superintendent of Police for some time. He has not yet made up his mind as to the right kind of a man for the place. Some one of the present Inspectors, or some Inspector yet to be appointed, it is believed, will be assigned to duty as acting Superintendent.

Lieut. John E. Mahony, one of the few stanch Republicans of the force, will be urged for Assistant Superintendent and Secretary. Capt. Lyman Lewis is spoken of for Inspector. It is understood that the following appointments not passed upon by the Council have been agreed upon: F. H. Gerecke, Engineer in charge of the Water Works; James H. Burke, Superintendent of Streets; William Lorrimer, Superintendent of the Water Office; J. Samuel Sheahan, Superintendent of Special Assessments; Richard Powers, Harbormaster; Benjamin F. Richolson, W. T. Underwood, assistants to the Corporation Counsel; Stephen A. Douglas, Prosecuting Attorney; John J. McKenna, Superintendent of the Sewerage Department. Among those mentioned for Superintendent of Police are W. H. Gleason, who used to be Chief Deputy Sheriff under Mr. Matson, Col. Jacob Gross, Charles W. Andrews of the Twenty-first Ward, and Charles Catlin.

LAKE STEAMERS SAIL FOR BUFFALO.

The Harlem the First to Start, Closely Followed by Others.

The steamship Harlem of the New York Central Line started for Buffalo early this morning. It was closely followed by the Syracuse of the same line and the Tioga of the Erie. The Lehigh of the Anchor Line left soon after. This opens for the season of 1891 Chicago's lake and rail connections with the seaboard. Last season the Harlem was also the first boat to leave here for Lake Erie, but that was some ten days earlier.

Although no boats have passed the straits the passage is believed to be clear of ice. The trouble now is from the great ice jam in the St. Clair River. Agent Macmillan of the New York Central Line had advices yesterday that there was but thirteen feet of water at Grosse Point on account of the jam. Capt. Robinson of the steamship Chemung received a dispatch that water at Bar Point was but fourteen feet deep.

"I shall load only to fourteen feet," said Capt. Robinson yesterday. "Boats drawing more than that, I am afraid, will strike the bottom." The balance of the grain fleet is in no hurry about leaving.

The lake and rail lines are remarkably backward about issuing through grain tariffs. There is said to be a divergence of opinion among managers as to what course to follow until the season is better developed. The tariffs may be issued this week.

LIVELY DAY IN THE COKE REGIONS.

Preparations for Wholesale Evictions—The Strikers' Plans.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 19.—This was another lively day in the coke region. Numerous mass-meetings were held, and preceding the wholesale evictions which will occur tomorrow they are taken with significance. With a brass band to stir up their spirits, a mass-meeting of several hundred strikers was held this afternoon at the Summit plant, where the imported foreigners have been at work. Every effort was put forth to get the Italians to attend, but without avail. They passed resolutions to remain firm.

The eviction movement will be fully inaugurated, and it is expected that some of the distressing scenes of 1881 and 1886 will be reenacted. That many families will resist seems to be the general impression.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 19.—Adjutant-General McClelland arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. The Adjutant-General laid great stress upon the fact that the troops are not to be used to assist in evictions or do police duty at any of the works, but to quiet disturbances and maintain order when Sheriff McCormick's means have failed.

CHANGES IN THE QUARANTINE LINE.

Colorado and Other States Want It Moved Further South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—An earnest effort is making on the part of cattlemen from the Far West to have the Texas fever cattle quarantine line, established by the Agricultural Department for the great cattle-raising States of Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado, moved further south and made to conform to the quarantine line fixed upon by those States for their own protection before the National Government quarantine line was established. Senator Carey of Wyoming has presented the matter fully to the Agricultural Department, and it is probable that the matter will be fixed as desired. The department has communicated with Secretary Rusk on the subject, and the Secretary thinks the department may so far modify its instructions as to permit cattle to be shipped into the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana from as far South as heretofore, provided those States give satisfactory assurance that no cattle shipped into them shall be sent out of the States before the 1st of December, when cold weather removes all possible danger.

VEST'S SON ESCAPES FROM AN ASYLUM.

The Missouri Senator's Boy Creates a Sensation at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—George Vest Jr., son of United States Senator George G. Vest, escaped from St. Vincent's Insane Asylum, and the police were called upon to find him, which they did this evening. The notification given the police of his escape was the first information anybody, except his relatives, had that the young man had been sent to an asylum. Young Vest is 30 years old, and has lived a life that has caused his father a great deal of trouble. He has been dissipated and reckless. During the Cleveland Administration his father secured him a position in the diplomatic service, but he had to resign it. He was placed in St. Vincent's Asylum about three weeks ago, and it was given out that he had gone to his brother's ranch in Montana. Friday evening he escaped from the attendants, scaled the wall, and came to the city. He roamed about considerably for three days, but did no damage to himself or anybody else. He is not insane, but it is said is in a sad condition from dissipation.

DISEASE ON LA BOURGOGNE.

A Case of Malignant Typhus Found in the French Steamer's Steerage.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—There was another addition to the small fleet of vessels flying the yellow flag off the quarantine station this morning. The addition was the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived late Saturday night. Deputy Health Officer E. C. Skinner, on visiting the steamship, found Jacob Couri, an Assyrian, 23 years old, one of the steerage passengers, suffering from malignant typhus-fever. Dr. Skinner at once quarantined the La Bourgogne and sent Couri to the East Sixteenth Street Hospital, from which he was transferred to the Riverside Contagion Hospital on North Brothers Island. Couri's brother accompanied him. The saloon and second-cabin passengers were landed on the French pier, foot of Morton street, this evening.

Big Arrival of Sicilians at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19.—The steamer Olympia, from Palermo, arrived at the quarantine station this morning with 450 Sicilians, who will be cast adrift in this city Monday morning from the Northeastern Wharf.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and party left Mexico for Chicago Saturday night.

At Lexington, Ky., last night Lee Jenkins shot and killed Washington Ramsey.

Mrs. Helen M. Parks Howell, wife of the Postmaster of Oconomowoc, Wis., died yesterday.

Tacoma is to have a permanent exposition, the last of the desired $100,000 having been raised to begin the building.

Martin Stevens of Louisville was robbed by two negroes at Lexington yesterday and his throat cut. There is little hope of his recovery.

Petitions will be filed today at Ottawa, Ont., to unseat Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, and Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, for corrupt practices.

Bloomington, Ill., holds a city election today. The candidates for Mayor are Daniel T. Foster, Republican; Dr. D. Dyson, Democrat, and Dr. J. B. Taylor, Prohibition.

The Governor of the Creek Nation has declined to interfere with the sentence in the case of seven men who are condemned to be shot today twenty miles west of Eufaula, I. T.

The general subscription lists for the Gorman testimonial will be closed at Baltimore today. The cost of the elaborate silver service will be $5,000. The movement has not been a popular one.

The cornerstone of the new convent of the discalceated Carmelite Convent at New Orleans was laid yesterday. Archbishop Janssens conducted the ceremonies, Bishop Brennan of Dallas assisting.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

LAST EDITION.

SPENT A QUIET SABBATH.

President Harrison Attends Church and Takes a Walk.

LIKES THE LONE STAR STATE

Galveston's Hospitality Surprises the Distinguished Visitors.

MR. HARRISON'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

What His Administration Has Done and Is Trying to Do.

RECIPROCITY AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 19.—President Harrison and the members of his party enjoyed a much-needed rest at Galveston today. While the people were desirous of showing every honor and attention to the Chief Magistrate, they respected his request to be allowed to pass the day in quiet and repose and abandoned several demonstrations reserved for today. He as well as all other members of the party is loud in his praises of the unbounded hospitality of the people of Texas. It is the first time that the Chief Magistrate of the Nation has ever visited the State in his official capacity.

A noteworthy feature of the grand demonstration of yesterday was the cordial welcome given the President by the Italian colony of this city. All their local societies participated in the parade, acting as a special escort to the Italian Consul at Galveston, and that gentleman afterwards on their behalf presented the President with a beautiful floral design symbolical of peace and fraternity. The Italian Consul also paid his respects to the President in company with the other foreign Consuls resident here.

The floral tributes received from the citizens of Galveston were so numerous that they nearly filled the two apartments assigned to the President and Mrs. Harrison. Postmaster-General Wanamaker rejoined the party at Galveston last evening. Congressman Crain, who represents this district, also arrived in Galveston last night. He took a prominent part in the demonstration and made a ringing address of welcome. He accompanied a committee of citizens appointed to escort the Presidential party to San Antonio.

Among today's arrivals at the Beach Hotel were Senators Teller of Colorado, Squire of Washington, and Warren of Wyoming; and other gentlemen from those States and Montana. They had a long and satisfactory conference with Secretary Rusk in regard to the shipment of cattle to the States named during the summer months. Secretary Rusk informed them that the present order in regard to that matter would be changed to suit their wishes provided the cattle so shipped would not be reshipped South before the 1st of December next. These gentlemen afterward paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Harrison. Secretary Rusk having accomplished the business that brought him to Texas has concluded to remain with the President during the remainder of his trip.

Attended Church and Took a Walk.

The President, accompanied by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, attended service this morning at the First Presbyterian Church. The church was crowded. In the afternoon the President went out for a walk through the city with Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Russell Harrison. Secretary Rusk and other members of the Presidential party enjoyed a sail on the gulf this afternoon as the guests of Governor Hogg.

The little girls of the Catholic Orphan Home called at the Beach Hotel this afternoon with a large bouquet of beautiful flowers for the President. He was out at the time, but they were received and thanked by Mrs. Harrison.

The President and Mrs. Dimmick attended services at Trinity Episcopal Church in the evening with Mayor Fulton, and afterwards visited the beautiful residence of Mr. George Sealy. Shortly after midnight the Presidential party left for San Antonio.

A reception was held at the Beach Hotel last night, at which the leading citizens and officials of the city were present. Several addresses welcoming the President to the city were made. Replying to these, President Harrison said:

My Fellow-Citizens: We close tonight a whole week of travel, a whole week of handshaking, a whole week of talking. I have still before me 1,000 miles of handshaking and speaking, and I am not, by reason of what this week has brought me, in voice to contend with the fine but rather strong gulf breeze which pours in upon us tonight, and yet it comes to me laden with the fragrance of your welcome. It comes with the softness, refreshment, and grace which have accompanied all my intercourse with the people of Texas. [Great cheering.] The magnificent and cordial demonstration which you have made in our honor today will always remain a bright and pleasant picture in my memory. [Cheers.]

Government Care of the Waterways.

I am glad to have been able to rest my eyes upon the City of Galveston. I am glad to have been able to traverse this harbor and to look upon that liberal work which a liberal and united Government has inaugurated for your benefit and for the benefit of the Northwest. I have always believed that it was one of the undisputed functions of the General Government to make these great waterways which penetrate our country and these harbors, into which our shipping must come to receive the tribute of rail and river, safe and easy of access. This ministering care should extend to our whole country, and I am glad that it has adopted a policy with reference to the harbor work here at least which I insisted upon in a public message. The appropriation has been made adequate to a diligent and prompt completion of the work.

In the past the Government has undertaken too many things at once, and its annual appropriations have been so inadequate that the work of the engineers was much retarded and often seriously damaged in the interval of waiting for fresh appropriations. It is a better policy when a work has once been determined to be of National significance that the appropriation should be sufficient to bring it speedily and without loss to a conclusion. I am glad that the scheme of the engineer giving deep water to Galveston is thus to be prosecuted. I have said some of our South Atlantic and gulf ports occupy a most favorable position for the new commerce towards which we are reaching out our hands and which is reaching out its hands to us. I am an economist in the sense that I would not waste $1 of public money. But I am not an economist in the sense that I would leave incomplete or suffer to lag any great work highly promotive of the true interests of our people. [Great cheering.]

Prosperity Based on Reciprocity.

We are great enough and rich enough to reach forward to grander conceptions than have entered the minds of some of our statesmen in the past. If you are content, I am not, that the nations of Europe shall absorb nearly the entire commerce of the near sister Republics that lie south of us. It is naturally, in a large measure, ours, ours by neighborhood, ours by nearness of access, ours by that sympathy that binds a hemisphere without a King. The inauguration of the Pan-American Congress, or more properly the American conference, the happy conduct of that meeting, the wise and comprehensive measures which were suggested by it, with the fraternal and kindly spirit that was manifested by our Southern neighbors, have stimulated a desire in them and in our people for a larger intercourse of commerce and of friendship.

The provisions of the bill passed at the last session looking to a reciprocity of trade not only

met with my official approval when I signed the bill, but with my zealous promotion before the bill was reported. Its provision concerning reciprocity is that we have placed upon our free list sugar, tea, coffee, and hides, and have said to those nations from whom we receive these great staples: Give us free access to your ports for an equivalent amount of our produce in exchange, or we will reimpose duties upon the articles named. The law leaves it wholly to the Executive to negotiate these arrangements. It does not need that they shall take the form of a treaty. They need not be submitted for the concurrence of the State. It only needs that we, having made our offer, shall receive their offer in return; and when they have made up an acceptable schedule of articles produced by us that shall have free access to their ports a proclamation by the President closes the whole business. [Cheers.]

Brazil Only the Beginning.

Already one treaty with that youngest of the South American Republics, the great Republic of Brazil, has been negotiated and proclaimed. I think, without disclosing any executive secrets, I may tell you that the arrangement with Brazil is not likely to abide lonesomeness much longer [prolonged cheering], that others are to follow, and that as a result of these trade arrangements the products of the United States, our meats, our breadstuffs, and certain lines of manufactured goods, are to find free or favored access to the ports of many of these South and Central American States. All the States will share in these benefits. We have had some analyses made of the manifests of some of our steamers now sailing to South American ports, and in a single steamer it was found that twenty-five of our States contributed to the cargo.

But we shall need something more. We shall need American steamships to carry American goods to these ports. The last Congress passed a bill appropriating about $1,500,000 and authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with steamship companies for a period not exceeding ten years for the carrying of the United States mail. The foreign mail service is the only mail service out of which the Government has been making a net profit. We do not make a profit out of our land service. There is an annual deficiency, which, my good friends, the Postmaster-General has been trying very hard to reduce or wipe out.

The theory of our mail service is that it is for the people, that we are not to make a profit out of it, that we are to give them as cheap postage as is possible. We are many of us looking forward to a time when we shall have one-cent postage in this country. We have been so close and penurious in dealing with our ships in the carrying of foreign mails that we have actually made revenues out of that business. Not having spent for it what we have received from it, now we propose to change that policy and to make more liberal contracts with American lines carrying American mails. [Cheers.]

Subsidies for American Ships.

Some one may say we ought not to go into this business, that it is subsidy. But, my friends, every other great nation of the world has been doing it, and is doing it today—Great Britain and France have built up their great steamship lines by Government aid, and it seems to me our attitude with reference to that is aptly protected by an illustration I mentioned the other day. In the olden time no wholesale merchant sent out traveling men to solicit custom, but he stood in his own store and waited for his customers, but presently some enterprising merchants began to send out men with samples to seek the trade and to save the country buyer the cost of the trip to New York or Philadelphia, until finally that practice has become universal, and these active, intelligent traveling men are scurrying this country over, pushing and soliciting in their several lines of business.

Now, imagine some conservative merchant in New York saying to himself: "All this is wrong; the trade ought to come to me." If he should refuse to adopt these modern methods what would be the result? He must adopt the new methods or go out of business. We have been refusing to adopt the universal method by our competitors in commerce to stimulate their shipping interests and we have gone out of business. [Laughter and cheers.] Encouraged by what your spokesman has said tonight, I venture to declare that I am in favor of going into business again, and when it is reëstablished I hope Galveston will be in the partnership. [Great cheers.]

It has been the careful study of the Postmaster-General in preparing to execute the law to which I have referred to see how much increase in routes and ships we could secure by it. We have said to the few existing American lines: "You must not treat this appropriation as a plate of soup to be divided and consumed by your spirit. You must give us new lines, new ships, increased trips, and new ports of call." Already the steamship lines are looking over the routes to see what they can do with a view of increasing their tonnage and in establishing new lines. The Postmaster-General has invited the attention and suggestion of all the Boards of Trade of all our seaboard cities. Undoubtedly you have received such a letter. This appropriation is for one year. What the future is to be must depend upon the deliberate judgment of the people. If during my term of office they shall strike down a law that I believe to be beneficial or destroy its energy by withholding appropriations I shall bow to their will, but I shall feel great disappointment if we do not make this an era for the revival of American commerce. I do much want that the time shall come when our citizens living in temporary exile in foreign ports shall now and then see steaming into these distant ports a fine modern man-of-war flying the United States flag, with the best modern guns on her deck and a brave American crew on her forecastle. [Cheers.]

A Revival of American Commerce.

I want also that in these ports so long unfamiliar with the American flag there shall again be found our steamships and our sailing vessels flying the flag that we all love and carrying from our shores the products that these men of toil have brought to them to exchange for the products of other climes.

I think we should add to all this, if, happily, it is likely to be accomplished by individual effort, the early completion of the Nicaragua Canal. [Cheers.] The Pacific coast should no longer be found by sea only by the passage of the Horn. The short route should be opened, and it will be, and then with this wondrous stirring among the people of all our States, this awakening to new business plans and more careful and economical work, there will come great prosperity to all our people. Texas will spin more of the cotton that she raises. The great States of the South will be discontented with the old condition that made them simply agricultural States, and will rouse themselves to compete with the older manufacturing States of the North and East. [Cheers.]

Not a Party but a National Question.

The vision I have, all the thoughts I have, of this matter, embrace all the States and all my countrymen. I do not think of it as a question of party, I think of it as a great American question. By the invitation of the address which was made to me I have freely spoken my mind to you upon these topics. I hope I have done so without offense, or impropriety. [Cries of "No," "No."] I would not on an occasion of so good feeling as this obtrude anything that should induce division or dissent. For all who do dissent I have the most respectful tolerance. The views I hold are the result of some thought and investigation, and as they are questions of public concern I confidently submit them to the arbitrament of a brave and enlightened American suffrage.

The storm of applause that burst out when the President concluded was tremendous. It was the vocal evidence of an enthusiasm that proved that Galvestonians appreciated the distinguished honor of entertaining the head of the General Government, and also appreciated the kindly treatment of their city at his hands.

STRUCK ON THEIR NEW PASTOR.

Members of a New Jersey Church Decline to Listen to His Teaching.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—A church strike is the newest sensation at Elizabethport, N. J. The Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the oldest in the city and having the largest membership, is dissatisfied with the action of the Newark Conference in refusing to grant a petition for the appointment of a favorite pastor, and the trustees, stewards, and most of the members have rebelled.

Today the church door was opened to the new pastor, the Rev. J. H. Johnston of Stapleton, S. I., but there was no sexton to ring the bell, no organist, and no choir. The congregation, instead of several hundred, numbered about thirty. The organ was silent during the services, but three young people volunteered to lead the singing, and one of the old members did service as sexton. The church is one of the most prominent in the conference.

In Toronto Looking for Laborers.

TORONTO, Ont., April 19.—[Special.]—Labor men are somewhat excited over the statements made in the Trades and Labor Council Saturday night to the effect that agents of a Chicago concern were here endeavoring to induce Toronto men to go to Chicago in spite of the Alien Labor law. An advertisement appeared in a local paper here a day or two ago asking for 250 men to go to Chicago, application to be made to one James at the Queen's Hotel Saturday. Several hundred men called to see James Saturday, but he was not there, and the hotel clerks know nothing of him.

Fashionable Wedding at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—[Special.]—Boston society turned out en masse yesterday to witness the wedding of Miss Gertrude, daughter of G. B. Chase of Beacon street, and Harcourt Amory. The Rev. Leighton Parks officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Amory, a brother of the groom.

"Out of Sight."

Pops—"Black eye, nose out of plumb, clothes torn! Been in a fight, haven't you, my son?"

My Son—"N-n-no, sir."

Pops—"What's that you are saying? Why, you must have been in a fight! Now, tell the truth."

My Son—"Well, Pops, there was a fight, but I wasn't in it."—*Puck.*

ARE GUILTY OF TREASON.

TROUBLE COULD BE MADE FOR RABID ITALIAN EDITORS.

For Asking King Humbert to Train His Guns on This Country They Could Be Dealt With Severely—The Bayard Family to Drop Out of Public Life at the Capital for Good—Col. Kautz Likely to Be Made a General—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—The utterances of some of the Italian newspapers in the United States might get them into trouble if the Government were so inclined. The press is free to advocate almost everything except treason. It can advocate a change in the form of government if it wants, and some years ago a newspaper called the *Imperialist* was actually started for the purpose of convincing the American people that they ought to be an empire instead of a republic. The *Imperialist* never got beyond one number and a prospectus, but this was because nobody wanted to read it and not on account of any interference with its publication.

The hysterical suggestion in a recent number of one of the New York Italian papers that foreign Governments might teach the United States a lesson by training their guns on it comes within a different category. The Constitution says that treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The Italian newspapers, by their tone, have indicated plainly that they adhere to a foreign Government, and, in the event of hostilities, would be ready to give it aid and comfort. It is not unlikely that the zeal of some of the Italians in the United States in urging on King Humbert by cable messages and by letters to demand "satisfaction" from this country would bring them within the provision of Sec. 5,335 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to criminal correspondence with foreign Governments. This section was passed more than ninety years ago, when the French directory was undertaking to interfere with the domestic politics of the United States. It provides that any citizen of the United States who, without the permission of the Government, carries on correspondence with any foreign Government, or its officers or agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States shall be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 and to be imprisoned not exceeding three years. Any citizen or resident counseling or assisting in such correspondence is subject to the same penalty.

It is not likely that the Administration will direct its law officers to gather the evidence of violation of this statute by certain Italians which could be gathered, nor that the excitable Italian newspapers in this country will be interfered with in their ravings, yet their readiness to advise foreign Governments to train guns on the United States is apt to furnish a good deal of food for the reflection of Congress when it comes to legislate on immigration and kindred results growing out of the New Orleans affair.

BAYARD'S MANSION FOR SALE.

The Family to Sink Out of Public Life at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—The Bayard mansion on Massachusetts avenue in this city has been advertised for sale. This means that the Bayard family, which has figured conspicuously in the history of the country for over 100 years, is at last to sink out of the public life of the National Capital, perhaps forever.

It is well known to the intimate friends of the ex-Secretary of State that he has been sorely disappointed in his two sons. He cherished the hope that one of them at least would inherit the ability and thirst for public affairs which has characterized the great Delaware family for four generations. Thomas F. Bayard Jr., his eldest son, showed no talent or taste for political preference, selecting the quiet life of a country gentleman rather than the excitement of a political career, while the younger son rejected the law and politics for pedagogy. He is now teaching school in a little town in Delaware. It is no secret also that the only politically ambitious child Mr. Bayard had was his daughter Florence, who died suddenly during her father's term of service at the head of the State Department.

The Bayard family has figured in Congress since 1797, when Thomas Ashton Bayard entered the House of Representatives. A few years later he was promoted to the Senate, after having declined the French mission. Two of his sons served in the Senate, the younger, James A., being the father of the present distinguished ex-Secretary of State. After a long and honorable career James A. Bayard retired and was succeeded in March, 1865, by Thomas F. Bayard. The latter was reëlected in 1875 and 1881 and in 1885 resigned to accept the position of Premier in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. As the head of the State Department Mr. Bayard was a disappointment to his party, to his personal friends of opposite politics in the Senate, and perhaps to himself. It was thought he would seek to reënter the Senate, but the understanding now is that Senator Gray will be reëlected without opposition.

COL. KAUTZ TO GET THE PRIZE.

A Belief That He Will Be Made Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—It is the general impression among officials of the War Department that Col. A. V. Kautz, Eighth Infantry, has been selected for the Brigadier-Generalship which becomes vacant tomorrow by the retirement of Gen. Gibbon. It is known that the President signed the appointment of the person selected before his departure Monday and that the Secretary of War left it in the hands of the Assistant Secretary Friday when he left for Vermont with instructions that it be promulgated on the 20th inst., when the position becomes vacant. The greatest care has been taken to prevent premature publication, but the friends of Col. Kautz claim to have assurances that the highly-prized plum has fallen into his basket, and the hints dropped by the few persons who are in the secret tend to confirm their belief. It is known that Col. Kautz was indorsed for the position by all the members of the Cabinet. Secretary Proctor was at first disposed to urge Col. Otis, Twentieth Infantry, but it is understood that he withdrew the name of this candidate with the understanding that Col. Otis will succeed Col. Kautz upon his retirement in January next. In view of the bitter contest for the present vacancy it is understood that the President seriously considered at one time the adoption of a fixed plan for making these appointments, which would put an end to the wire pulling. This contemplated the selections of Colonels of the line according to dates of retirement. Had such a policy been adopted Col. Dodge would receive the present appointment and he would be followed in turn during the present year by Cols. Gibson, Smith, Mizner, and Kautz. The chief argument in favor of this arrangement was that it would be a just reward to these old warriors, but the conclusion was finally reached that it would be against the best interests of the service to be keeping a department command open for an indefinite period, solely for the purpose of giving a number of officers the benefit of increased rank and pay on the retired list.

TO GET HIS GRANDFATHER'S SWORD.

A Relic of the Revolution to Be Presented Secretary Rusk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Secretary Rusk will receive in a few days from William Berry of Macon, Mo., the sword worn by the Secretary's grandfather, Samuel Rusk, in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Berry was Secretary Rusk's tutor in his boyhood days, and became possessed of the sword through an uncle of the Secretary. During some correspondence between Mr. Berry's son, Dr. A. C. Berry of Unionville, and Secretary Rusk casual mention was made by the former of the fact that the Revolutionary relic was in the possession of the Secretary's old tutor. The Secretary intimated in a letter to Dr. Berry that he would prize the article highly if he could secure it. Dr. Berry communicated Gen. Rusk's wishes to his father and received in reply the following letter, and the sword will undoubtedly be received here in a few days:

MACON, Mo., April 13, 1891.—Dr. A. C. Berry, Unionville, Mo.—My Dear Son: Yours of the 10th inst., inclosing a letter from J. M. Rusk, expressing a wish to have the old sword carried by his grandfather, Samuel Rusk, in the Revolutionary War, was received a day or so ago. I have the sword. It was confided to my keeping thirty-five years ago by an uncle of the Secretary and I have ever since kept it as a cherished relic and reminder of the family. I take great pleasure in complying with the wish of the Secretary and send you the sword today by express to be sent to him. Express to him my sincere thanks for his kind remembrance of me and my best wishes for his future success and happiness. Your affectionate father, WILLIAM BERRY.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Springer Returns to Town and Talks About Everything.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Springer is back in town. His friends will be glad to know that his health is better. The yawning gulf which has marked the local papers is now filled, for Mr. Springer is the most accommodating man in the country in the way of interviews. The Washington Sunday papers are filled with his views on the grip, the Farmers' Alliance, the situation in Ohio, the price of wool, the increased consumption of sugar, Cleveland's chances in '92, the Speakership, and the probability of Mr. Flower becoming the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. The only subject on which Mr. Springer does not seem to have views is the smashing of the Democratic machine in Chicago. He was with the regulars in the scheme to down Carter Harrison, but as a candidate for Speaker Mr. Springer does not care to have it spread abroad that he took sides in a local factional fight.

Proposed Transfer of Troops.

The most extensive movement of troops of the regular army that has taken place in time of peace for many years will shortly be ordered by the War Department. It has been the policy of the department for some years past to apply the rotation rule to regiments as well as individuals, but lack of funds has prevented the department from giving all the troops a change of station every four years. The following are the regiments that have served more than four years at their present stations, the most of which, if not all, will be included in the proposed transfers: First Infantry in California since 1886; Second Infantry in Nebraska since 1886; Fourth Infantry in Idaho and Washington since 1886; Ninth in Arizona since 1886; Tenth in New Mexico since 1884; Seventeenth in Wyoming since 1886; Twenty-first in Nebraska and Wyoming since 1884; First Cavalry in Montana since 1884; Third in Texas since 1885; Fifth in Indian and Oklahoma Territories since 1885; Ninth in Nebraska and Wyoming since 1885; Tenth in Arizona since 1885; and Third Artillery in District of Columbia and Maryland since 1885.

The New Boarding Vessel for Chicago.

The Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department is at work upon plans and specifications for the new steam vessel to be used for boarding vessels at the port of Chicago. A plan was submitted by Collector Clark, but it contemplates a larger vessel than can be built for the $28,000 made available for the purpose. Several Chicago firms have been asked to submit informal estimates on a vessel of about eighty tons displacement to enable the department to determine how large a vessel they can build for the money. Advertisements inviting proposals for the construction of the vessel will be issued in about a fortnight. Collector Clark will consult with the Treasury officials in regard to the matter.

THEY FOUGHT THE MOB IN BALTIMORE.

Veterans from Massachusetts Royally Received in the Maryland City.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19.—Before 3 o'clock this afternoon Du Chesne Post, with drum and fife corps and the post guard, in all 225 men, under command of Capt. Nolen, a detachment of the Ellsworth Camp of Sons of Veterans, commanded by Capt. Ladd, and a section of Lincoln Post, No. 7, marched to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station. They were soon joined by a great crowd of people. At 3:25 the train rolled in bearing the Worcester (Mass.) Light Infantry, veterans of the corps and veterans of the historic Sixth Massachusetts, a portion of which had a conflict with the mob in the streets of Baltimore just thirty years ago today. Col. Love, the Mayor's Secretary, and Capt. Nolen boarded the train and soon reappeared with Capt. Davis, commanding the visiting soldiers, and presented him to Mayor Davidson and others. The military formation was soon completed and the procession moved to the Carrollton Hotel, which will be the quarters of the light infantry and guests during their stay in this city. As the men of Massachusetts filed into the hotel their band played "My Maryland" and the graceful compliment was recognized by a rousing cheer for the Old Bay State. The light infantry were formed in the great rotunda of the hotel, their veterans in front, and facing them was the Mayor, supported by Capt. Knowes, Pay Director Pritchard, Gen. Ross, Col. Love, and a few other special guests. Mayor Davidson then delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he said:

We welcome you to our Southern land, whose people have forgotten, save as a matter of history, the conflict which brought out so much of bravery, of fortitude, and so many of the other virtues which spring up in a course prosecuted in honest conviction; but whose people do not forget, while keeping green the graves of the soldiers of the Lost Cause, to spread the fragrant blossoms also upon the mounds which cover the sleeping dust of the Federal soldier. From the day that Grant and Sherman took off the mailed glove of military power and laid the soft hand of soldierly forgiveness on the head of their prostrate foe to the present hour the soldiers of the North and the South as well have been willing to consider as unworthy of discussion the cause of that unhappy era in the history of our country, when the debate was adjourned from halls of legislation to the tented field and the Blue and the Gray, equally valiant, stood up against each other, for happily these colors are blended now into soft ones and the manly hand that bore the sword has painted out the canvas of brotherly hate forever.

Gen. Ross then presented Capt. Sission with what he termed the "night-key to the City of Baltimore."

POLITICS WAXES WARM IN EVANSTON.

Two Full Tickets for Town Officers Are in the Field.

Evanston's political fight for the President and three Trustees of the village, to be elected Tuesday, grows in interest. Two full tickets are in the field. Although not designated as such by their backers they are popularly known as the taxpayers' ticket and the contractors' ticket. The latter is the ticket representing the movement toward asphalt pavements, and was drawn up in the office of a large pavement contractor in Evanston. It includes the following candidates: For President, Dr. O. H. Mann; for Trustees, William Stacey, Henry M. Kidder, Harry Belden. This ticket has the support of the Evanston *Press*, and, with the exception of William Stacey, of the *Index*. This ticket was prepared at a meeting of Evanston and South Evanston paving contractors and others held last week.

The other ticket, representing those who own homes and pay taxes, contains the following candidates: For President, Joseph M. Lorimer; for Trustees, Nelson De Golyer, William P. Turner, and J. W. Howell. Its supporters have embodied their ideas in a circular sent to every taxpayer of the village. In this document they state that their candidates are pledged to provide street improvements suited to the needs and within the means of the taxpayers, so that propertyowners of moderate means will not be compelled to sell their homes to pay the exorbitant tax for asphalt pavement.

Against Sunday Opening.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—This afternoon a mass-meeting was held at the First M. E. Church, which was presided over by John M. Scott, ex-Judge of the State Supreme Court. Resolutions were adopted recording it as "our solemn conviction of a coming calamity to the State, founded in the apprehension of the public mind and the popular and judicial verdict of the ages, if the World's Fair is opened Sundays in Chicago; and also of the supreme duty of the Legislature not to adjourn without providing the requisite legal guarantees that the Fair shall be closed on the day to which the people have a right for rest and worship."

Are Against an Appropriation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—Commissioners Sims and Goff, Rhode Island's representatives of the World's Fair Commission, will appear before the committee in opposition to the bill now pending in the Senate proposing a State exhibit and providing for an appropriation. The opposition will be on the ground that their conferences have shown that the industries of the State may be depended upon to make a fitting exhibit and the State's interests will be best served by the expenditure of a sum much smaller than that contemplated in the proposed bill.

To Found a Colony of Russian Jews.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—[Special.]—S. S. Bullis of Olean owns immense tracts of land in the vicinity of Ridgeway, Pa. It was formerly hemlock timber land, but has now mostly been cleared. Baron Hirsch, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, has concluded negotiations with Mr. Bullis for the purchase of an extensive tract of land near Ridgeway, on which he will found a colony of Russian Jews.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

REPORT ON THE PANAMA.

THE CANAL CAN BE COMPLETED FOR SIX HUNDRED MILLION FRANCS.

Five Years Required to Do the Work—Estimates Furnished the Liquidator of the Company by Lieut. Wyse—A Rebuke from the Czar Over the Treatment of Empress Frederick—Gossip from the French Capital—General Foreign News.

PARIS, April 19.—A report on the Panama Canal has been sent to the liquidator of the company, M. Monchicourt, by Lieut. Wyse, who has been negotiating with the Colombian Government to prolong the concession. The report is a voluminous document. It was apparently prepared with the object of concealing, amid an endless maze of words and reiterated expressions about sanguine prospects, the actual hopelessness of any further enterprise in that direction. After detailing the negotiations Lieut. Wyse concluded:

"If my success with Colombia is not to remain barren, the hour has come for a strong resolution to make immediate and energetic action to save the capital invested in the work and to preserve from destruction the vastest project of the epoch. If underground maneuvers, against which it is time to arm, do not cause pending financial combinations to fail, the unfortunate French public will soon recover, through the completion of the canal, the greater part of the savings so recklessly squandered."

Proceeding to make practical suggestions, Lieut. Wyse advocates six locks, with a single artificial lake in the center, as the best scheme. He estimates the time required to execute the work at five years, and the maximum cost at 600,000,000 francs. He expresses the conviction that before the expiration of ten years the profits of the new company, if it completes the canal, will suffice to pay a progressive proportionate share to the shareholders of the old company, besides paying a dividend on the shares of the new company. M. Monchicourt personally considers that the report offers a favorable basis for the new financial operation. The report was issued today, and the press has had no time as yet to criticise it.

A Rebuke from the Czar.

A statement, reproduced here from German papers, declares that the French Government is chagrined by a communication from the Czar regarding the demonstration made during the visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris. This statement also says that when the attitude of Emperor William seemed menacing the Czar, being sounded as to whether he was prepared to support France in the controversy, replied that he disapproved of the laxness of the French Government in permitting an insult to an imperial personage, his relative. The statement adds that this rebuke was keenly felt for a time and had the effect of modifying the pro-Russian program of the Foreign Office.

A Russian Causes Trouble in a Club.

A striking example of French subserviency to the Russian alliance has just occurred in club circles. Young De Giers, an attaché of the Russian Embassy, son of the Russian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, introduced at a leading club a friend as a temporary member. At the expiration of the term of temporary membership M. De Giers proposed his friend for permanent membership, but the committee found the candidate objectionable and wrote to De Giers advising him to withdraw his nomination. M. De Giers was irritated and refused to do so. The committee again advised the withdrawal of the nomination, whereupon Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, interfered and wrote to the committee that if the candidate was blackballed he would cause every member of the Russian embassy to resign. A number of the club members desired to resent the Ambassador's letter. The affair attaining the proportions of a diplomatic incident the committee finally decided that it would be best to admit the candidate. Other high officials not Russian declare that the dictatorial action of Baron Mohrenheim ought to be repulsed. Not the least curious feature of the episode is a report that the "ill-mannered Jew" thus forced upon the club is in the pay of the Russian Secret Service.

Kohlsaat's Tour of Europe.

H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chicago World's Fair Directory has arrived here after an extensive tour of Europe. He reports that business houses are taking a greater interest in the Fair, that the continental press is treating the Fair more justly. Mr. Kohlsaat will start for Chicago at the end of the month, after making another tour of Europe.

Notes and Personals.

Gen. J. W. Foster and J. G. Blaine Jr. have arrived here from Madrid. They went to church today with Mr. Reid, the United States Minister. Mr. Reid will present Mr. Blaine to the Prince of Wales. Gen. Foster will proceed home without delay.

The last week has been a festive one at the United States Legation. Monday Mrs. Reid gave a reception, which was followed by two large dinners and a musicale. Thursday a dinner of twenty-four covers was given in honor of Bishops Doane and Whipple, among the guests being Count von Munster, the German Ambassador; Mr. McLean, the former American Minister to France; Mr. T. W. Barnes, Mr. J. G. Blaine Jr., Mr. Standford Newel, Mrs. Stratford Dugdale, and Mrs. Admiral Baldwin. The guests at another dinner were Baron and Baroness Alphonse Rothschild, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bassano, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bailleul, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Justice John Davis, Mrs. Gov. Wetmore, and Count Louis Turenne.

Suspension of the Tariff on Cereals.

According to a leading Marseilles paper, the Government, in view of the prospective failure of the harvest of wheat and the dearness of bread, will propose in the Chamber a temporary suspension of the tariffs on cereals. That the report is true is improbable, but it is notable as an indication of the difficulties that are awaiting the Government during the tariff debates in the face of the diminution of the crops.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Refused to Obey the Officers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 19.—Another evidence, similar to the case of the Grenadier Guards, has been furnished of the discontented and rebellious spirit rife in the ranks of the army. The Thirty-fourth Artillery Battery, stationed at Fort Grange, Gosport, when ordered out for parade yesterday refused to obey the command. They rushed out of their quarters swearing at and threatening the officers, and finally stoned the officers' quarters, breaking the windows. The men being uncontrollable other companies were ordered to arrest the rioters, but they refused to carry out the instructions. The recalcitrants were finally prevailed upon by the urging of some of the popular officers to resume their duties. The men allege they are drilled to excess and subjected to an unnecessary amount of menial duty, besides being poorly fed. An inquiry into the affair has been ordered from London.

An Elopement with Novel Features.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 19.—An elopement with some novel and exciting features has just occurred in Alfreton. Pretty Annie Gough, daughter of the coachman of Judge Morewood at that place, dressed herself in her brother's clothes, stole the Judge's horse, rode to the neighboring city of Nottingham, and there joined her lover. The couple would doubtless have succeeded in completing the plan thus far so well carried out had not the cupidity of the prospective bridegroom proved stronger than either his honesty or his discretion. He attempted to dispose of the horse by selling it, and the delay thus incurred enabled the emissaries of the angry father to overtake the fugitives. The girl was arrested and taken back home, but her lover managed to escape.

Did Not Carry Out Their Threats.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRADFORD, April 19.—As was generally expected the Bradford weavers, now on a strike, failed miserably to act up to their threats and manifesto of violence. They are now quiet. At 8 o'clock tonight all the principal streets presented their usual quiet appearance. Not a sign of a single striker was to be seen. There is no doubt that the precautions taken by the civic officials caused the men to tame down. Last night 1,200 infantry fully armed patrolled the streets while a troop of carbineers also armed was quartered in the police barracks. In addition to the usual strong city force 400 policemen from Leeds and other towns were brought here by special trains all armed with cutlasses.

The Newfoundland Delegates Satisfied.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 19.—The Newfoundland delegates express themselves as well satisfied with the result of their conference yesterday with Lord Salisbury. The particulars of the interview, however, have not transpired. Mr. Emerson, speaking for the delegation, says Lord Salisbury requested that the negotiations be kept secret until a decision shall have been arrived at in the matter. He received the delegates graciously and all phases of the question at issue were talked over. It has been decided by the Government to allow the delegates to present before the House of Lords Thursday the address adopted by the Newfoundland Legislature. Mr. Emerson will be the spokesman of the delegates on that occasion.

Riot at a Football Game.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BELFAST, April 19.—An exciting scene was witnessed yesterday at a football match in this city. The spectators became angered at an apparently unfair ruling of the referee and broke up the game. About 2,000 men threw down the barriers and poured into the field. The members of the visiting club were singled out for attack, and a free fight with clubs and stones ensued. The fifty policemen present were unable to cope with the rioters, and the battle went on until the arrival of reinforcements. Two of the players were seriously injured and a dozen people badly hurt before order was restored.

Parnell Talks on the Land Bill.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Athlone Saturday. He denounced Mr. McCarthy's opposition to the Land bill, which measure he asserted conferred great benefits on Irish farmers, and he expressed his pleasure at the defeat of the opposition in the vote on the bill. In a speech in Irishtown, County Mayo, today Mr. Parnell repeated these sentiments.

Wants to Know Why Byrnes Refused.

ROME, April 19.—Sig. Imbriani has given notice in the Chamber of Deputies that he intends to question Premier Rudini in regard to the refusal of Inspector Byrnes of New York City to accept the decoration sent to him by King Humbert.

Brevities by Cable.

Count William Bismarck denies that he receives money from the Guelph fund.

The supplementary ballot in the Geestemunde District for a member of the Reichstag will be held on April 30.

The German Government has determined to strongly fortify the important commercial City of Osnabruck, Hanover. Besides the defenses of the city itself three forts will be erected outside the lines.

A Baronetcy has been conferred on the Hon. James Fitzjames Stephen, the Justice of the Queen's bench Division of the High Court of Justice who retired recently from the bench owing to impaired health.

The first marriage with Moslem rites ever known to have taken place in England has just been recorded. The bride is the daughter of the late Judge Fitch of Liverpool, and the groom is a barrister practicing in London, who is a full-fledged Mohammedan.

Owing to the persistent agitation of the question of military defenses it has been decided to strengthen the existing fortifications of the Thames and to erect a new heavy battery at Sheerness. All the river forts are to be supplied with new guns of late and approved patterns.

The walls of the Germania pit, near Gelsenkirchen, collapsed yesterday, burying a large number of miners in the ruins. Four men were killed outright and several injured. Many of the men are entombed in the mine and their fate is uncertain, though it is thought they will be rescued.

HOW AMERICAN CITIES GROW.

Wonderful Increase During the Last Decade in the Urban Districts.

Census Superintendent Porter has completed a bulletin of statistics of urban population in 1890, by which it appears that that class of inhabitants numbers 18,235,670 out of a total population of 62,622,250. The percentage of population living in cities of 8,000 or less was 29.12 per cent. In 1880 it was about 7 per cent less. Within a radius of fifteen miles of the City-Hall on Manhattan Island the people are in effect citizens of New York so far as their business and social interests go, although politically they live in different cities, counties, and States. This body of population, the commercial metropolis of the country, is considerably in excess of 3,000,000, or two-thirds that of London. Next to London, New York and its suburbs form the largest city of the globe.

In 1880 there were 550,000 souls within fifteen miles of the Chicago Court-House. There are now fully 1,300,000. There are some amazing figures in the table of cities and towns having a population of 8,000 or more inhabitants. The percentage of increase in some towns is indicated by the population now, as there was no population in 1880, or it was so small that it escaped the census officials of ten years ago. Spokane Falls, Wash., had 350 inhabitants in 1880, and now it has 19,922, or an increase of 5,592 per cent. Tacoma, Wash., is also a growing place. It had 1,098 inhabitants in 1880 and now it has 36,006, or an increase of 3,179.23 per cent. Seattle, in the same State, an older town, having nearly 43,000 inhabitants, has increased 1,112.48 per cent. Ashland, Wis., which did not exist ten years ago, is a city of 9,956 people. Duluth, Minn., has increased 850 per cent in ten years. El Paso, Tex., with 736 inhabitants in 1880, now has 10,338, or an increase of more than 1,300 per cent. Iron Mountain, Mich., has been created since 1880 and has 8,599 population. Kansas City, Kas., a younger namesake of the city in Missouri, has increased more than 1,000 per cent, and is a city of 38,000 inhabitants. Leadville, Colo., once a booming camp, has decreased, losing 24 per cent of its population in ten years. Madison, Ind., has 8 less population than it had ten years ago. Menominee, Mich., which had 3,288 population in 1880, has added 7,342, an increase of 223 per cent. Birmingham, Ala., which had 3,086 inhabitants in 1880, now has 26,178, or an increase of 748.28 per cent. Anniston, in the same State, beginning with 942 population in 1880, has developed into a city of 9,876 inhabitants, the increase being 948.4 per cent. Helena, Mont., has increased 281.73 per cent. Roanoke, Va., which was not mentioned in the last census because it was then the little hamlet of Big Lick, has developed from nothing into a city of 16,159 inhabitants. The City of South Omaha, Neb., with 8,000, and Superior, Wis., the latter with 11,000 inhabitants, have both been created since the last census, while the population of Newark, N. J., has increased only 33.20 per cent, and that of Orange has increased 42.68 per cent.

AMERICAN CHEESE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Alleged Complaints from London Declared to Be Without Foundation.

A writer in the New York *Times* says that produce merchants in that city have received a circular from the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange of London in which complaint is made of the growing inferiority of the quality of American cheese. The circular states that the American article is waning in popularity in the London market and is being rapidly superseded by the Canadian product. It is alleged that the American brands prove to be either porous in the make with an excess of moisture, or are tight and leathery, developing in both cases bad keeping qualities. Complaint is also made of the color flying badly.

Chicago is one of the largest cheese markets in the country. The entire Southern trade is practically supplied from here and goods are shipped to all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Interviews with leading dealers fail to confirm the statements of the London exchange, the sentiment being almost unanimously against the claim of superiority for the Canadian article. Horace Davis of Davis Bros., one of the largest firms on the street, expressed the views of representative local dealers when he said:

"The finest cheese made in this country is produced in Northern New York, and a great deal of it is annually shipped to Montreal, relabeled, and sent abroad as Canadian cheese. In that way the 'Canucks' get credit that really belongs to us. There is, it is true, a great deal of inferior cheese that we ship abroad, but foreign agents present in American markets select the cheap grades knowingly and sell them at a good profit for first-class American cheese. I regard this as the real cause of the complaint, for there is really no deterioration in the best grades of American cheese. The finest cheese in the West is made in Wisconsin, even this article, while inferior in some respects to that of New York and Pennsylvania, is shipped East and exported as Canadian cheese. Exactly the same coloring matter is used by both American and Canadian manufacturers. The largest portion of the American product is intended for immediate home consumption, and for that reason it is made mellower than the Canadian article, which has a small home market and is intended for the export trade. On that account the Canadian cheese is made to mellow up in from three to six months' time, which enables it to better resist the effects of a long sea voyage."

Ald. Mills Slightly Better.

DECATUR, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Ald. D. W. Mills was very near death's door last night. The physician was with him until morning. Mr. Mills is believed to have passed the crisis in his sickness and is better this evening, but is very weak.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

FATHER IGNATIUS REBUKES APOSTASY.

Bishop Potter's Duty Towards Men Like the Rev. Heber Newton Pointed Out.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—At the Berkley Lyceum tonight Father Ignatius spoke on "The Resurrection; or, Infidelity in the Episcopal Church." The reverend father devoted a great portion of his remarks to an eloquent exposition of the place of Jesus Christ among the teachers of the world. He dwelt upon his unique methods with fervid eloquence. He followed him to Calvary, wept at his death, and paused impressively as he considered the dead Christ.

"The question is," said he, "did he rise again? I would like to have the Rev. Dr. Newton answer that question. The most alarming charge is made against this man, who, I understand, is a gentleman. It is said that he denies the physical resurrection of Christ."

Father Ignatius then went on to explain that he had never heard Dr. Newton express a disbelief in the resurrection of Christ. He said his information was derived from the utterances of the Rev. Mr. MacQueary of Ohio, who, when he was suspended from the diocese of Ohio for this same heresy, had stated that Dr. Newton believed as he did. Dr. Newton had, so far as he knew, put in no denial of the charge.

"It is on account of this charge of the Rev. Mr. MacQueary," said the reverend father, "that I feel compelled to utter this awful protest. I felt that I must write to Dr. Newton and ask him whether it was true that he denied this most fundamental doctrine of the church. You will say what business was it of mine to call Dr. Newton to account. I say it is everybody's business; it is the business of the universe. If it is not true that Christ rose from the dead, then we might as well go and hang ourselves. You may as well pull down your churches. It is high time that Bishop Potter and the authorities of the church cease to dally with damnable heresy."

Father Ignatius declared that he had begged Dr. Newton to answer whether or not he believed in Christ's physical resurrection, because he deemed the welfare of the whole church to be at stake. "And even if I'm not Bishop Potter," he continued, "I am a follower of Jesus Christ, and if there is nobody who will rise up against this damnable heresy I will. Dr. Newton speaks of my being a foreigner, but in the essential matters of Christianity there is no such thing as foreigners. I would give anything to be able to deny for Dr. Heber Newton that he is a supporter of this damnable heresy. If Christ be not risen from the dead what became of his body? Are the disciples all blasphemers? If I am too insignificant for Dr. Newton to answer I ask you to demand an answer. This is a question for the whole human race, for if Christ be risen from the dead then he has brought life and immortality to light."

"If," continued Father Ignatius, "Bishop Potter is the conserver of the faith in New York I would say to him, 'My Lord Bishop, is it heresy to go on preaching such doctrine under your license or shall the power which you exercise be exerted for its suppression?' Let Bishop Potter call Dr. Newton before him and ask, 'Do you or do you not believe in the physical resurrection of Christ?' If Dr. Newton shall say that he does not so believe then let the Bishop say to him: 'Get out of the church.' Has it come to this, that lies are to be looked upon as the truth?"

THEY WILL NOT HEAR BOB INGERSOLL.

Cornell's Graduating Law Class Must Choose Another Orator for Commencement.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—The members of the senior class of the School of Law of Cornell University are highly indignant over the recent action of the faculty in vetoing the decision of the class to invite Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to deliver the annual address before the students of the school of law during commencement week.

Some time ago the faculty asked the members of the senior class to select the lawyer whom they wished to deliver the annual address. The class decided unanimously to invite Col. Ingersoll, and so reported to the faculty. The decision of the class was at once vetoed by the faculty, Prof. Charles A. Collins, Gov. Hill's legal adviser, being foremost in opposing the action of the class. The seniors have hardly recovered from the surprise occasioned by Prof. Collins' opposition to Ingersoll.

Prof. Collins excused his action by saying that Ingersoll was "an advocate—not a great lawyer." The professor has always been considered a very liberal man in his religious views, but the spirit of orthodoxy, it seems, is permeating the university owing to the recent establishment of the school of philosophy. No other person has yet been selected to deliver the commencement address.

AT THE GOTHAM PLAY-HOUSES.

Last Week of the Kendalls—Rosina Vokes' Success at Daly's.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will finish their third New York engagement next Saturday night at Palmer's. There will be revivals of "The Iron Master," "A Scrap of Paper," and "The Queen's Shilling." There will also be something measurably new for the admirers of those polite actors in Pinero's drama, "The Money Spinner," which is not an entire novelty, because it was acted at Daly's years ago. The next star at Palmer's will be Rose Coghlan, who will open a brief engagement in "Lady Barter."

Rosina Vokes and her company have had large audiences at Daly's. Wednesday the new comedy by Clyde Fitch, "Lemaitre," will be offered for judgment, with a chief rôle for Mr. Morris.

Barnum & Bailey's circus enters upon the last week of its month at the Madison Square Garden, where large and delighted crowds have filled the big amphitheater ever since the advent of the greatest show on earth.

THE PRESIDENT AND HUSTON.

Mr. Mattice Explains the Strained Relations Between Them.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18.—[New York Sun.]—E. L. Mattice of Washington, a business associate and intimate friend of ex-United States Treasurer Huston, today gave the following explanation of the strained relations between the latter and President Harrison. "It is well-known that Mr. Huston rendered valuable service to Gen. Harrison in Indiana during the campaign of 1888, and it is believed by many that the State was carried by Harrison chiefly through the efforts of Huston as Chairman of the Republican Committee. Moreover, before that, when Harrison was a candidate for the United States Senate, Huston did all he could to elect him. The relations between the two families were then of the most pleasant character, and it was generally supposed that Harrison, if elected President, would give Huston a place in his Cabinet, especially as he is fitted [unfitted?] in every way for it. But the President didn't seem to find room for Huston when he made up his Cabinet, and that gentleman, against his inclination and judgment, accepted the position of Treasurer, an office that was not congenial to him in any way.

"Again, when Mr. Windom died it was supposed that Huston would be appointed, but he was thrown overboard to make room for Charley Foster. Up to July last, when Mr. Huston first tendered his resignation, Mrs. Harrison had not invited Mrs. Huston to assist at her receptions, giving as a reason that she was not the wife of a Cabinet officer. But Mr. Huston's resignation seems to have stirred up the matter, for the President sent for Mr. Huston in July, and, telling him that there would be numerous receptions in January, requested him to send for Mrs. Huston in order that she might assist Mrs. Harrison on these occasions. This was done, Mr. Huston's belief being that his resignation would be accepted Feb. 1. But such was not the case, and toward the close of the month of February Mr. Huston called on the President and told him that the office of Treasurer was not a desirable one, and that his health was such that he must cease to perform its duties. The President thereupon said:

"'If the office is so burdensome to you I will accept your resignation at once.'

"'I expected as much,' said Huston, drawing a written resignation from his pocket and placing it in the hands of the President. With that rather curt proceeding the matter ended, and Huston heard no more of it until a short time ago, when he received a communication from the President asking him to come to Washington at his earliest convenience in order to arrange for the change."

"How did it happen that Lemke failed to secure the plum?"

"Lemke, you know, was Treasurer of Indiana, and State Treasurers are allowed to loan the funds of the State. Now, there is nothing in the law to prevent the United States Treasurer from lending Government funds, but there is no precedent for such a thing, and it appears that there was no desire on the part of the Administration to run the risk of establishing such a precedent. There was no telling what a man accustomed to that sort of thing might feel inclined to do."

Coachmen's hats, approved regulation Knox, 193 State street.

John T. Shayne & Co., reliable furriers.

RAILROAD MEN ALARMED.

ALTON BOYCOTT LIKELY TO LEAD TO A SERIOUS PASSENGER WAR.

Collapse of the Western Passenger Association Expected—The Alton Has the Best of the Fight Thus Far—Protest Against the Attempt of the Trunk Lines to Give the Canadian Pacific a Large Share of the Emigrant Business.

The difficulties concerning the boycott of the Chicago and Alton are developing into serious complications, and the opinion is freely expressed that the time is not far distant when the Western Passenger Association will be in hot water. It is generally anticipated, and with good reason too, that the Alton cannot successfully carry on its warfare with the trunk lines and at the same time maintain its present relations with the Western Passenger Association.

Commissioner Farmer of the Board of Rulings is authority for the statement that the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Santa Fé, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and several other Western roads are now complying with the request of the Eastern roads and have withdrawn from sale the Alton tickets reading to points in Joint Committee territory. It is claimed by those Western lines that they were compelled to take such action because the Alton refuses to give them protection should any of their passengers be ejected from the Eastern trains or get into other difficulties that would lead to lawsuits and thereby make the company issuing such tickets responsible.

The Chicago and Alton has the sympathy of all the Western lines as well as the public generally. It is conceded on all sides that the joint committee acted hastily and time will show that such action was unwise for their own interests as well as their own connections. If the Alton expects to stand up in this fight and hold its ground it is admitted that it has a difficult task to perform and it cannot possibly succeed unless it takes an entirely independent position and withdraws from the Western Passenger Association. In order to secure anything like a fair share of the business, both east and west bound, it must either file with the Inter-State Commission tariffs which will give it a differential rate or pursue a course similar to that put into force some years ago when it established a number of outside agencies in order to secure its share of the business.

Passenger officials claim that outside agencies will not pay unless they can sell at less than regular rates. The Alton cannot afford to go out of business and will be obliged to pay a larger commission than heretofore, or reduce the rate as stated above. Either course will disrupt the Western Passenger Association. The Alton cannot hold its own and abide by the rules of the association. It is learned from reliable authority that the Alton has informed Chairman Finley that it would not take into consideration for one minute the Western Passenger agreement in its fight with the joint committee lines. No doubt is expressed that a serious passenger rate war will be the result of this controversy. The responsibility for such a war and the consequent heavy loss of revenue, it is claimed, will rest with the Joint Committee of the Eastern roads. The Western Passenger Association roads will be forced ultimately to go into trunk line territory and meet the competition of the Alton, or protection must be afforded them by the Joint Committee lines on a prorating basis—a question which is now being considered by the Eastern roads.

As matters now stand the Alton has the best of the fight and unless the Board of Rulings soon changes its tactics the Eastern road will after the sacrifice of all the revenue be compelled to take the back track as was the case a few years ago. The matter seems to be one of far greater importance than the Joint Committee thought it was, and a prolonged struggle may be looked for before either of the parties will recede from its position.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Committee of the Western Passenger Association appeared before the Board of Rulings of the Joint Committee roads to ask certain questions regarding the boundary lines of the Joint Committee territory, which were defined by Chairman Blanchard and furnished to all lines interested. The question of February and March commissions, which have been paid by certain Western roads contrary to the wishes of the Joint Committee, also came up for discussion, and the board was requested to furnish protection to roads which did not pay, and the privilege of meeting such action in order that all lines might be placed on an equal footing.

While the board did not come out openly and tell the Western officials present that they could even up by paying commissions for those months also, it gave them to distinctly understand that such action would be warranted under the circumstances and that it was not the intention to place any of the lines in an unfair position or that any of them should have an advantage over the others. It is understood that all Western roads will pay February and March commissions.

WESTERN ROADS PROTEST.

Attempt of Trunk Lines to Divert Emigrant Traffic to the Canadian Pacific.

At a meeting of the Managers and General Passenger Agents of the Northwestern lines last Saturday, called by Chairman Finley to discuss the question of split orders on Chicago now being handled by certain outside agencies at New York, Commissioner Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee stated the inability of the trunk lines to comply with the wishes of the Northwestern lines to divert business (emigrant) at the request of the Advisory Board unless the split order business was discontinued and this class of tickets thrown into the clearing-house and ticketed regularly through to destination on trunk line issue of tickets. A number of Northwestern roads have outside contracts with A. E. Johnson & Co., Mortensen & Co., and others who are using those split orders and thereby are enabled to control a large business that gives certain roads a material advantage which they are not willing to turn over to the trunk lines as desired by Commissioner Farmer.

The Western roads have not sufficient confidence in the ability of the trunk lines to control their own business so far as it refers to emigration matters. They have never been able to do so and the boarding-house keepers and scalpers in New York walk off with about 60 per cent of the business instead of its being controlled as it should be under the agreement through the barge office.

It was further said at the meeting that the trunk lines were about to concede to the Canadian Pacific an equal share of the emigrant business of the port of New York to all points West in order to control what has been a demoralizing element in the past. This caused the Northwestern lines to feel much incensed, and they claimed that the proposed action of the trunk lines will work great hardship upon them and that the Canadian Pacific would receive about 50 per cent of the business. The opinion was expressed that the trunk lines were entirely too selfish in proposing such a plan, and, while it might be a benefit to them, when it came to territory controlled by the lines in the Western Passenger, Trans-Missouri, and Transcontinental Associations, the Canadian Pacific would be enabled to control a large share of the business to which it was not entitled. It was claimed to be unfair on the part of the trunk lines to admit a demoralizing competitor from the principal American seaboard on an equal basis for emigrant business in territory between Chicago and the Pacific coast.

The Western lines demand that before such an arrangement is made with the Canadian Pacific they be invited to a conference with the trunk lines to explain why such an arrangement would be unfair to the roads west and northwest from Chicago.

The Defaulting Cleveland Bank Clerk Arrested.

TORONTO, Ont., April 19.—[Special.]—Joseph M. Dubroy, late clerk in the Euclid Avenue National Bank at Cleveland, O., and his confederate, M. Odell, brakeman on the Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati railway, who last Tuesday stole $2,000 from the bank named and skipped to Canada, were arrested here today. Saturday they bought out a tobacconist's store on Yonge street and arranged to go into business. Today they were recognized by Toronto detectives and were arrested. They admit everything and have promised to go back.

The British Navy.

During the last five years the navy of Great Britain has been increased by the addition of twenty-one ironclads, twenty-one cruisers, and fifty-six smaller vessels, while in the next three years there will be further additions of ten battle-ships, forty-two cruisers, and eighteen other vessels.

JUMPED TO HER DEATH.

MME. FELECIA STAFFORD KILLED IN A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Sad Ending of a Sunday Afternoon Drive on Drexel Boulevard—Mrs. Delwick Seriously Injured—Results Obtained in Chicago from the Use of the Koch Lymph—Mr. Rew's Plan for a Municipal Fuel-Gas Plant—Other Local News.

Mme. Felecia Stafford, proprietress of a fashionable dressmaking establishment in the Waite Block, Hyde Park, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon while jumping from a buggy in front of No. 4537 Drexel boulevard. Mrs. Carl Delwick, wife of the Secretary of the Chicago Fuel Gas company, invited Mme. Stafford to drive with her yesterday afternoon, and she accepted. They drove down Drexel boulevard to Forty-eighth street. At this point Mme. Stafford struck the horse gently with the whip. The animal started to run. They became panic-stricken and screamed in terror to the spectators to save them. Had they staid in the buggy no harm would have befallen them, but just below Forty-sixth street one jumped to the right and the other to the left.

Mme. Stafford struck on her head and fell lifeless to the pavement. She was removed to No. 4537 Drexel boulevard, where she died in ten minutes from intercranial hemorrhage. Mrs. Delwick fell on her left hip and side and was severely bruised. She was removed to her home at the Hyde Park Hotel. Brain fever is feared, as she has not been conscious since the accident.

BUT ONE DEATH FROM KOCH'S LYMPH

Dr. Owsley Says This One Patient Would Have Died Soon Anyhow.

Prof. Koch's famous lymph is still being used in clinical cases and private practice in this city by a few physicians who have been able to get a supply from Berlin. But the number of cases of tuberculosis and kindred diseases treated lately by this remedy has been comparatively small because the lymph is so hard to get and little of it has been received here. When the first supply was received many patients at hospitals and clinics were injected and the effects of the lymph were watched with a lively interest and some misgivings by medical men throughout the city.

Of all the persons who have been treated with the lymph in this city only one is known to have died, and in that case it is not certain that the lymph was directly responsible. All others have shown more or less improvement or were cured by injections of the lymph. In speaking of the fatal case Dr. Owsley said yesterday:

"The man was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs and was very weak before I began the lymph treatment. I began with single doses of a few milligrams, and when no reaction set in I increased the injections in bulk until I reached a dose of seventeen milligrams, when I stopped. I could observe no reaction at any time and I believe the effect was to produce general tuberculosis, from which he died. It would not be just to the remedy to say that he died as a direct result of the injections, but the lymph may have hastened his death. The man would have died anyway, and he took his chances with the lymph of prolonging or shortening his life.

"There is no doubt the lymph is a dangerous remedy and a valuable one, to be used most cautiously and with a forewarning to the patient that it may do more harm than good. I am continuing the treatment with gratifying results, and a large majority of my cases are improving decidedly. Most of the medical men in Chicago who have condemned the lymph don't know anything about it. They have condemned it unjustly and without a fair trial. I don't think from my experience that crowding the lymph does any good. The dose should be increased if a reaction does not set in, but not otherwise.

"The most successful case I have had was at Maurice Porter Hospital, where a patient had been suffering with tuberculosis of the left knee joint for two years. I injected doses of five milligrams and in three weeks he was completely cured."

The discovery of the Koch lymph has given an impetus to research by the profession in similar lines. The latest remedy is announced in the Paris dispatches yesterday as the discovery of Prof. Germain See. Details of the system are not given, but the treatment consists principally in the inhalation by the patient of air saturated with creosote eucalyptol.

Physicians say it is not improbable that there may be some virtue in the alleged cure.

Creosote is a substance discovered in 1830 by Reichman in the products of the distillation of wood. These products are analogous to coal-tar, and it is said to be a well attested fact that inhalations of pitch and tar are beneficial to consumptives. Eucalyptol is a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of the eucalyptus tree. It is found in Southern Europe, and its culture is spreading to Florida, California, and other States. The sanitary powers of the eucalyptus appear to be well established, numerous notoriously miasmatic districts having been rendered healthful by its growth. It is said to be quite possible that the French physician has combined these two health-giving ingredients in such a manner as to produce the results claimed by him.

MR. REW HAS FAITH IN HIS PLAN.

He Offers to Give $10,000 Toward a Municipal Fuel Gas Plant.

Henry C. Rew, whose office is at No. 210 Stock Exchange Building, has issued a circular on "The Cause and Cure of the Smoke Nuisance." The communication is addressed to "The Mayor, Common Council, and Citizens of Chicago." Mr. Rew asserts that there is no smoke burner and none can be invented that will consume smoke generated by soft coal.

He argues that the only way to abate the nuisance is for the city to supply gas for fuel. He considers a fixed illuminating gas of twenty-two candle power to be what is requisite, as non-illuminating water gas consisting of carbonic oxide and hydrogen is too dangerous. He believes that evolving gas from coal can be done much more cheaply than it is now.

To evidence his faith in his plan Mr. Rew offers to contribute $10,000 of the sum necessary to establish a municipal gas plant upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the subscribers to the fund and the city. The establishment of such a plant, it is urged, would not only remove the smoke nuisance, but also check the rapacious gas combine. Mr. Rew would advise the examination of the latest plans and plants for manufacturing gas with a view to selecting the best.

PRIVATE BURNING OF GARBAGE.

Arthur B. Farwell Thinks This the Solution of the Garbage Problem.

Arthur B. Farwell, Treasurer of the Lake Avenue Improvement Association, has been reading THE TRIBUNE articles on the West Side alleys and finds that they are in the line of an old theory of his. Mr. Farwell took up the matter of the disposal of garbage in Hyde Park three years ago, and he thinks he has come to a satisfactory solution of the problem that has worried many a Commissioner or Health.

"In the present condition of the alleys," he said yesterday, "there is only one course to follow which will insure cleanliness. That is the private burning of garbage. But little refuse cannot be burned in an ordinary kitchen stove. The worst part of it certainly can be destroyed in that way. The vile odors and the sickening sights of our alleys are caused largely by decomposing fragments of meat, all of which could be used as fuel. Most of the vegetable refuse, paper, fruit boxes, etc., which contribute to the unseemliness of the alleys, are combustible, and the unburnable remainder is so small that it will not overflow the garbage-boxes before the scavenger makes his call. I have tried the experiment with our family of seven and it works satisfactorily."

The private burning of garbage in the kitchen stoves is practiced all through Kenwood, and it can be recommended to householders in other parts of the city. Kenwood alleys are the cleanest in the city. In addition to the suggestions noticed, Mr. Farwell believes that an ordinance should be passed compelling householders to keep garbage in boxes in their yards, and that the advertisements for scavengers' bids should make it a requisite that men be sent into the yards to gather the refuse.

AS TOLD BY DR. DICKINSON.

She Makes Affidavits to Facts Regarding the Printing of the Minutes.

Dr. Frances Dickinson, a member of the committee of the Board of Lady Managers appointed to revise the minutes, has made an affidavit to the effect that the committee authorized Miss Couzins to print the minutes and left them with her for that purpose.

She submits this affidavit with the following communication:

"The President now claims that she discovered an error in the proof-sheets. In that case why was not the Revision Committee immediately called and the whole matter then and there settled? Instead of taking this ordinary business course the Executive Committee was assembled and not all of the members of the Revision Committee called before it as witnesses.

"The Executive Committee had nothing to do with this matter except as it should first entertain a report from the Revision Committee. For the Executive Committee to dismiss the Secretary elected by the full board from office on a plea that she attempted to print incorrect minutes (and this is the only charge brought against her of any importance) without calling a meeting of the entire Revision Committee and without demanding a report from said committee is a most unprecedented action, and should be resented by all lovers of justice.

"FRANCES DICKINSON,
"Member Board of Lady Managers."

Miss Couzins wrote another letter to Mrs. Palmer yesterday, and also one to Mrs. Cooke. She insists that she must be given the records of the Secretary's office, and hints at a writ of replevin to secure them.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Asked to Aid the Miners.

Samuel Compers, in a letter read to the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday, requests the financial assistance of industrial organizations of this city for miners in case of a strike. It has been reported that Canadian laborers are being hired and shipped to this country by contractors' agents. By resolution the Federal authorities were requested to investigate the matter. Messrs. Morgan, Mulvaney, and Hall were appointed to act with committees from other organizations to arrange for the proper celebration of Labor Day, May 1. A meeting will be held April 24 at No. 54 West Lake street. A parade and mass-meeting will be on the program, and the Mayor will be asked to close the city offices. A protest against the appointment of Capt. Schaack as Chief of Police was adopted, as was also a resolution asking for the insertion by the Legislature in the World's Fair Appropriation bill of a clause compelling contractors who are paid out of the appropriation to pay a liberal minimum rate of wages for eight hours a day, and that all disputes be settled by arbitration.

Male Chorus of 600 Voices.

The following program will be given at the Auditorium Tuesday evening by a male chorus of 600 voices from the United German Singing Societies of Chicago, assisted by A. Rosenbecker's orchestra:

PART I.

"Kaiser March"..........R. Wagner
Orchestra.
"Good-Night" (a capella)..........Weinzierl
Male Chorus.
Aria from "Lucia"..........Donizetti
Mme. Biro de Marion.
"Joyfulness" (a capella)..........Silcher
Male Chorus.
Grand Fantasie, in E Minor, Organ Solo..Lemmens
Mr. Clarence Eddy.
"Columbus' Last Night"..........W. Sturm
Cantata for Male Chorus, Baritone Solo, and Orchestra.
Baritone Solo, Herr Theodor Reichmann, from the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York.

PART II.

Overture "Leonore, No. 3"..........Beethoven
Orchestra.
"My Little Blue Eyes" (a capella)..........Witt
Male Chorus.
"Liberty," Symphonic Poem...Henry Schoenefeld
Orchestra, Male Chorus, and Organ.
Conducted by the Composer.
"Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser" .R. Wagner
Herr Theodor Reichmann.
"Easter Morn"..........Hiller
Cantata for Male Chorus, Soprano Solo, Orchestra, and Organ.
Soprano Solo, Mme. Biro de Marion.

In Honor of Friedrich Froebel.

A large number of invitations have been issued calling together prominent educators from many parts of the country to hold a reunion April 21 in honor of the 109th birthday of Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. The affair will take place in the Church of the Messiah, Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, at 8 p. m., with the following program:

Music..........America
Address of Welcome..........Col. F. W. Parker
The Kindergarten and Public School..........
Miss Ella F. Young
Vocal Solo......"Sleep and Rest"......G. Ernest
Bertha Payne.
Art in Education..........Wm. L. Tomlins
The Kindergarten Reinforced by Modern Thought..........The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones
Froebel and the Mother Spirit.Elizabeth Harrison
Vocal Solo...... (a) God, Our Father in Heaven / (b) Where Do All the Daisies Go? / (c) Sleep, Baby, Sleep.
Mari Ruef Hofer.
Froebel as a Religious Reformer..........
The Rev. H. W. Thomas
Chorus..........Evening Prayer
Calvin B. Cady, Organist.

A reception will be held afterwards with an informal program of kindergarten pastimes.

A Doctor's Suit Against Mrs. Davis.

The telegram from San Francisco published Saturday that one Dr. J. Albert Noble had instituted suit against Jessie Bartlett-Davis for $10,000 damages for alleged libel caused comment in theatrical circles in this city. The telegram says that Dr. Noble attended Jessie Bartlett-Davis during a recent illness, and that after her recovery Mrs. Davis made certain uncomplimentary remarks about the doctor. Al Hayman of the Columbia when queried upon the subject yesterday said: "If such a suit has been instituted we would likely hear of it. I have neither heard of the suit nor of the existence of such a man as Dr. Noble. I have resided in 'Frisco quite a number of years and I do not recall such a man as Dr. Noble. It is not likely that Mrs. Davis would employ an obscure and unknown physician. Mr. Morris, our Treasurer, not only lived in 'Frisco for a long time but he studied medicine there and would be likely to know Dr. Noble if he were a man of any professional prominence. Mr. Morris does not know him."

Its Affairs Badly Mixed.

The stockholders of the Mutual Building Loan and Investment company will meet Tuesday night, pursuant to a call of the Board of Directors, to decide what course to pursue in the present tangled condition of the concern's affairs.

Secretary William A. Cottrell resigned two weeks ago. He went to Milwaukee and was last heard from at Sioux City, Ia. L. C. Welton, the newly appointed Secretary, and J. L. Benjamin, Chief of Agents, have been examining the books, but they are unable to find the cash-book for the time prior to Jan. 1, 1891. Attorney Charles M. Eldridge is inclined to lay the responsibility of the company's condition upon A. F. Dreutzer, the former General Manager, and Cottrell, both of whom have left the company.

"The stockholders will be paid every dollar," he said. "I think the company will be wound up. It was organized a year ago as a building and loan company."

Cicero Under Water.

There are symptoms of war in Cicero and all on account of water. Ten residents of Austin, headed by Daniel McCauley, appeared at the town meeting Saturday and demanded relief. In the part of the village in which they live the streets are waterways and the yards are ponds. Some of the more fortunate have steam pumps working day and night. The sewers, where there are any, are inadequate to carry off the water, and an epidemic of malarial diseases is feared. Supervisor Oliphant and Trustee Maclean visited the inundated district last week, but fled to escape the reproaches and bricks hurled at them by their constituents. Mr. McCauley informed the Trustees that blood might flow if the water were permitted to stand much longer. The board thereupon wisely resolved to take immediate steps for the relief of the section.

Corporations of a Week.

The United States Corporation Bureau of Chicago reports the weekly list of new corporations in the United States for last week as follows: Total corporations, 383; total capitalization, $211,034,755; distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 103, $7,693,925; banks (not National) and investment companies, twenty-nine, $3,560,600; National banks (to April 13), twenty-two, $1,610,000; gold and silver and other mining and smelting companies, thirty-nine, $96,142,000; coal and iron companies, ten, $3,088,000; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, thirty-eight, $10,604,100; building and loan associations, nineteen, $75,451,980; miscellaneous, 123, $12,884,150.

Burglars on the West Side.

H. B. Stover and George E. McConnell, who live with their families at No. 849 West Congress street, were visited by burglars shortly after midnight Saturday morning. The families were asleep, but that did not prevent the burglars from entering Mr. Stover's bed room and taking his wife's wedding gift, a gold watch, from the bedside. They stole a child's bank from the McConnell residence and a gold watch. Fully $150 worth of jewelry, cash and clothing were carried away by the thieves. The robbers awoke Mrs. Stover as they were going out and her husband fired two shots from the front bed-room window at them.

May Ride on Cicero Sidewalks.

The Town Board of Cicero, at a meeting Saturday night, granted permission to the Rev. Henry N. Hoyt to ride his bicycle on the sidewalks. It was also decided to pave North Railroad boulevard, between Oak Park and Euclid avenue, in the Village of Oak Park, with cedar blocks. Fire apparatus for Morton Park was ordered purchased. Advertisements for proposals for sewers in Robinson and Willow avenues and the improvements of Clyde and Austin avenues in the Village of Austin were directed to be made. The proposition to make a boulevard of Oak Park avenue was laid over.

John K. Fish May Be in North Dakota.

John T. Fish was in Milwaukee yesterday seaching for traces of his son, John K. Fish, who disappeared a week ago. He is satisfied that his son was on the train which passed through Milwaukee, but no one about the depot saw him. He was well known to the depot employés, and at Madison, where he attended school two years, he was known to nearly every resident. Mr. Fish is convinced that his son passed through Milwaukee and Madison. The train was a through one to Fargo, N. Dak., and Mr. Fish has sent detectives to the latter place to make inquiries regarding the missing young man.

Parnellite Mass-Meeting to Be Held.

The Parnell League met yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. A telegram from James O'Kelly, one of the delegates from Ireland, said that he and his companions would be here May 14 and address the proposed mass-meeting. The President of the league, Richard O'S. Burke, was requested to invite O'Brien J. Atkinson of Port Huron, Mich., and J. W. Fitzgerald of St. Mary's Kas., to be present and address the mass-meeting. The league will meet again at the same place Sunday.

Historical Sketch of Gen. Grant.

A paper upon the personal experiences of Gen. Grant, both before and immediately after his taking command of the Illinois regiment at Springfield, will be read before the Chicago Historical Society tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.

The Orange Carnival.

The sacred concert given at the Orange Carnival yesterday afternoon by the Second Regiment Band drew a large crowd. These Sunday afternoon sacred concerts will be held during the continuance of the exhibit. If the weather is favorable this week a big attendance is anticipated for the show. Excursions will be run from Indiana and from points as distant as Kansas City. The interest is general and widespread, as this is the largest display of citrus fruits ever made in the United States.

Never Seen by Its Father.

A weeping mother holding the lifeless body of her baby to her bosom came into the Union Depot on an emigrant-car yesterday. Mrs. Annie Schuette is the woman's name and she was on her way to join her husband at Milwaukee, he having preceded her to America by several months. She was taking to him the little one he had never seen. The child became ill shortly after leaving New York and died yesterday morning.

Decoration-Day Arrangements.

Saturday the Cook County Memorial League held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to make arrangements for the ceremonies of Decoration-Day. The following committees were appointed: Arrangements, A. J. Burbank, John Kelly, William Dannial; Speakers, A. P. Connolly, Freeman Connor, J. S. Crane, William Dannial; Flags and Flowers, W. G. Kaufman, George Howison, and E. R. Lewis.

The New Montrose Club House.

Plans are being made for the Montrose Club house. The building is to cost $50,000 and the first floor is to contain six large storerooms, four of which are already engaged. The second floor will be devoted to the club. There will be elegant parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, etc. The upper floor will contain two large halls, one of them to be seated, and the other for a lodge-room and dancing purposes.

Where Workingwomen May Rest.

Miss Juniata Stafford, Mrs. C. C. Warren, and Miss Belle Tiffany with other philanthropic women are engaged in an effort to raise funds for the building and maintenance of a summer home for working girls. C. C. Warren has given a lot, and $200 in money can be had. Subscriptions will be asked of the business-men. It is desired to establish a place where sewing girls and overworked young women in general may spend a summer vacation without expense.

"Malignant Anglomania."

At the Waverly Hall Socialistic meeting yesterday Mrs. Woodman introduced a series of resolutions, which were passed, condemning the organization of a society of women who are descendants of the American Revolutionary heroes as "a malignant type of anglomania," and asserting that "foreigners who came here 300 years ago have no more claim on reverence and esteem than the majority of those who come here today."

For an Eight-Hour Day.

The architectural ironworkers are preparing to demand an eight-hour working day May 1. These are the men who do the steel and iron work on the great down-town buildings. Their ranks include those employed in the mills in shaping the structural iron and steel.

Politics in Highland Park.

The citizens of Highland Park have nominated candidates for city officers as follows: Mayor, D. M. Erskin Jr.; Clerk, John Finney; City Attorney, K. R. Smoot; City Treasurer, G. B. Cummings; Aldermen, P. T. Twinley, R. G. Evans, and L. O. McPherson.

The Election in Desplaines.

The following candidates have been nominated in Desplaines: President of the board, P. M. Hoffman; for Trustees, A. Moldenhaun, L. B. Scharringhausen, G. A. Pflughaupt, and A. J. Jones; for Clerk, Thomas Keatts; H. C. Senne, Police Magistrate.

To the Slope by Wheel.

Nelson A. Bradt, 24 years of age, left New York City ten days ago for San Francisco on a bicycle. He arrived in Chicago last evening at 5:30 o'clock, and will remain here a day or two for rest. He expects to reach San Francisco in less than three months.

In Favor of Mr. Peck.

A decree entered by Judge Tuley Saturday establishes a claim of $11,269 in favor of Ferd W. Peck against the Riverside Improvement company.

Home for Missionaries' Children.

Plans have been drawn for a home for children of missionaries to be built at Lake Forest at a cost of $15,000.

Frank Collier in a Cell.

Frank Collier, who was committed to jail on an order from Judge Scales Saturday, is still occupying a cell.

Items.

Thomas Gilbert, an old-time cabdriver, fell dead from the seat of his cab last night on Washington street, near Fifth avenue.

The Hungarian Band, which for three years has played at the Eden Musée, has fulfilled its engagement and yesterday started for Europe.

Village elections will be held in River Forest, Elmhurst, Maywood, Harlem, Barrington, Fort Sheridan, and other suburbs tomorrow.

Three million small fish are to be transferred from the breeding lakes into the Desplaines River just north of the railroad bridge at Riverside.

At the election of school officers in Evanston Saturday H. H. C. Miller was chosen President of the board and Messrs. W. S. Lord and A. C. Buell directors.

At the meeting of the Drainage Board Tuesday action will be taken on the report declaring the office of the Chief Engineer vacant and the motion to appoint Edgar Williams temporarily.

Patrick McGrail, 35 years old, living with his brother-in-law at No. 4609 Wallace street, was struck by an engine on the Western Indiana Saturday night. His body was torn in pieces and fragments were strewn along the tracks between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets.

The following Chicago people sailed for Europe Saturday on the Etruria: Mr. and Mrs. L. Schlesinger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young and family, Mrs. Von Writzer, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Johnson, the Rev. E. A. Casey, Mr. James McKean, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mitchell, Mr. John P. Hunter, Mr. R. E. Burnes.

Fire caused $30,000 damage at H. Channon & Co.'s ship chandlers' store, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, yesterday. It originated among some bales of hay and a second alarm was turned in before it was extinguished. A fire in the liquid paint establishment of Shields & Co., No. 240 Randolph street, soon afterward caused $3,500 damage.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., died in this city this afternoon from pneumonia and acute bronchitis following an attack of the grip. His children were with him at the time of his death, having been summoned here several days ago. He was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1810. He reached the grade of Lieutenant in 1837, and in the Mexican War, during the blockade of Vera Cruz and the other naval operations along the Mexican coast, he served with the frigate Cumberland. He was on duty in the steamer Mississippi with Commander Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853-1855. Two of the sons hold commissions in the army and the third lives in New York City.

Mr. Sweet's Remains Taken to Milwaukee.

George O. Sweet took the remains of his father, the late Alanson Sweet, to Milwaukee for interment yesterday. Mrs. Oaks and Mrs. Taggart of Evanston, daughters of Mr. Sweet, and their sons were also of the party. They were met at the St. Paul depot at Milwaukee by the Old Settlers' Association, of which Mr. Sweet was a charter member. The old settlers acted as an escort to Forest Home Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Titsworth of Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Sweet was a member, preached the funeral sermon. Mrs. Sweet, by reason of her feeble health, could not attend her husband's funeral.

Justice Thomas Corlett.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—Justice Thomas Corlett of the Supreme Court died tonight at his home in this city.

John Thompson.

NEW YORK, April 19.—John Thompson, founder of *Thompson Bank Note Reporter* and also of the First National and the Chase National Banks of this city, died at his home in this city today.

The Original Jefferson Monument.

The original stone monument which covered the grave of Thomas Jefferson is now in the grounds of the University of Missouri at Columbia. Some time ago when a more pretentious monument was being erected over the grave a professor of the university begged from the legal representatives of the Jefferson family the privilege of removing the monument, and it was brought to Missouri. It is a coarse granite obelisk in two pieces, resting on a base of the same material. The inscription on a marble slab, which was cut into the face of the monument, reads: "Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia." Both monument and slab are in good preservation.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THISTLES DEFEAT ALL ST. LOUIS BY A SCORE OF 11 TO 1.

End of the Contest for the Western Football Supremacy—A Decided Victory for the Chicago Team—A Fight with Skin Gloves at Peoria—Carkeek Wins a Wrestling Match at Rock Island—General Turf and Sporting News.

The concluding game of football between the Thistles and the All St. Louis team was played at the Southwestern City League park yesterday morning. The score was 11 to 1 in favor of the home time. As the Chicagoans have won the two games of the present contest the Thistles now hold the Western football championship, the teams having won one game each at St. Louis last February.

The teams were made up as follows:

Thistles.		*St. Louis.*
Gibb	Goal	Fulford.
Paterson, Barr	Backs	Gerraftey, Kane.
McDonald, McMillan, Dewar	Half Backs	Sullivan, Hughes, Dennehy.
Louden, Hislop, Connelly, McEwan, Irvine	Forwards	Luner, Eierman, Hartnet, C. Dennehy, Helbenage.

In the Saturday afternoon game the Thistles won the toss, and assumed guardianship of the south goal. From the first kick off to the last goal the game was hard. It ended in favor of the Thistles by a score of 8 goals to 4.

The Thistles made the first six straight, but they had to work for every point. Three straight for St. Louis followed. Two more were then made by the home team, and the whistle blew on the fourth goal made by the visitors.

NORTHWESTERN SCHEDULE.

Arrangement of Games for the Newly Formed League.

Below will be found the schedule of the new Northwestern League for 1891:

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE FOR 1891.

Clubs.	Grand Rapids.	Bay City.	Detroit.	Fort Wayne.	Peoria.	Evansville.	Terre Haute.	Dayton.
At Grand Rapids		June 3, 4, 5. July 5, 6, 7. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 22, 23, 24. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 7, 8, 9.	May 31, June 1, 2. July 3, 4, 4. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	June 10, 11, 12. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	June 13, 14, 15. July 28, 29, 30. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.	June 16, 17, 18. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 19, 20, 21. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 5, 6, 7.
At Bay City	June 6, 7, 8. July 8, 9, 10. Aug. 20, 21, 22.		May 31, June 1, 2. July 3, 4, 4. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 26, 27, 28. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 11, 12, 13.	July 19, 20, 21. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 5, 6, 7.	June 16, 17, 18. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 10, 11, 12. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	June 13, 14, 15. July 28, 29, 30. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.
At Detroit	May 26, 27, 28. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 11, 12, 13.	May 29, 30, 30. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 14, 15, 16.		June 3, 4, 5. July 5, 6, 7. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	June 13, 14, 15. July 28, 29, 30. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.	June 10, 11, 12. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	June 19, 20, 21. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 5, 6, 7.	June 16, 17, 18. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 2, 3, 4.
At Ft. Wayne	May 29, 30, 30. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 14, 15, 16.	May 22, 23, 24. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 7, 8, 9.	June 6, 7, 8. July 8, 9, 10. Aug. 23, 24, 25.		June 16, 17, 18. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 19, 20, 21. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 5, 6, 7.	June 13, 14, 15. July 28, 29, 30. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1.	June 10, 11, 12. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 27, 28, 29.
At Peoria	May 9, 10, 11. July 12, 13, 14. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	May 18, 19, 20. July 21, 22, 23. Sept. 18, 19, 20.	May 12, 13, 14. July 15, 16, 17. Sept. 12, 13, 14.	May 15, 16, 17. July 18, 19, 20. Sept. 15, 16, 17.		May 22, 23, 24. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 7, 8, 9.	May 29, 30, 30. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	June 3, 4, 5. July 8, 9, 10. Aug. 20, 21, 22.
At Evansville	May 12, 13, 14. July 15, 16, 17. Sept. 12, 13, 14.	May 15, 16, 17. July 18, 19, 20. Sept. 15, 16, 17.	May 9, 10, 11. July 12, 13, 14. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	May 18, 19, 20. July 21, 22, 23. Sept. 18, 19, 20.	May 26, 27, 28. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 11, 12, 13.		June 3, 4, 5. July 8, 9, 10. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 31, June 1, 2. July 3, 4, 4. Aug. 17, 18, 19.
At Terre Haute	May 15, 16, 17. July 18, 19, 20. Sept. 15, 16, 17.	May 9, 10, 11. July 12, 13, 14. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	May 18, 19, 20. July 21, 22, 23. Sept. 18, 19, 20.	May 12, 13, 14. July 15, 16, 17. Sept. 12, 13, 14.	May 31, June 1, 2. July 3, 4, 4. Aug. 14, 15, 16.	June 6, 7, 8. July 5, 6, 7. Aug. 23, 24, 25.		May 22, 23, 24. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 11, 12, 13.
At Dayton	May 18, 19, 20. July 21, 22, 23. Sept. 18, 19, 20.	May 12, 13, 14. July 15, 16, 17. Sept. 12, 13, 14.	May 15, 16, 17. July 18, 19, 20. Sept. 15, 16, 17.	May 9, 10, 11. July 12, 13, 14. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	June 6, 7, 8. July 5, 6, 7. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 29, 30, 30. June 30, July 1, 2. Aug. 14, 15, 16.	May 26, 27, 28. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 7, 8, 9.	

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee, Kansas City, and Denver the Winners Yesterday.

Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	*West. Assn.*	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	5	2	714	Minneap'lis.	3	0	1,000
Louisville	7	3	700	Kansas City.	2	1	666
St. Louis	6	3	666	Omaha	2	2	500
Baltimore	4	3	571	Sioux City	2	2	500
Washington.	3	4	428	Milwaukee	2	2	500
Columbus	3	6	333	Denver	2	2	500
Cincinnati	3	7	300	St. Paul	1	2	333
Athletic	2	5	285	Lincoln	0	3	....

DENVER, Colo., April 19.—Four thousand and two hundred people saw Denver beat Sioux City in the easiest manner this afternoon. Rank errors by Straus and Swartwood in the first inning gave Denver a lead the visitors could never overtake. Hart was batted out of the box, Seible succeeding him. McNabb had the Sioux down to four hits. The game was wholly one-sided, the visitors never being in it. The score:

Denver..........4 0 3 0 0 2 1 0 0—10
Sioux City..........0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 3

Batteries—McNabb and Lohbeck; Hart, Seible, and Earle. Earned runs—Denver, 2; Sioux City, 0. Two-base hit—Curtis. Three-base hits—McClellan and Earle. Bases stolen—McGlone (2), Nicholson, McClellan, Curtis. Runs batted in—By McClellan (2), Werrick, Lohbeck, Tebeau, White. Bases on balls—McGlone (2), McClellan, Curtis (2), Swartwood, Earle, Straus, McNabb. Hit by pitched ball—Scheibeck. Struck out—Werrick, Swartwood, Lohbeck, Genins, Hart, Scheibeck, McNabb, Nicholson. Passed balls—Earle, 2. Wild pitches—Hart, 1; McNabb, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Collins.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—Today's game, which resulted in a victory for St. Paul, was characterized by ragged fielding on both sides. Meekin pitched a good game for the Apostles, and had he received better support the score would have been much smaller. The features of the game were Stearns' batting and the fielding of Ely and Goodenough. Attendance 5,500. The score:

Kansas City..........0 2 1 2 2 0 0 1 1— 9
St. Paul..........2 0 0 2 4 0 1 1 *—10

Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; St. Paul, 1. Two-base hits—Stearns and Ely. Stolen bases—Manning, Stearns, Pickett, Hoover, Abbey. Runs batted in—Carpenter (2), Ounson, Pickett, Smith, Conley, Meekin, O'Rourke, Ely, McMahon. Double plays—Conway to Stearns, Pickett to Stearns. Base on balls—By Conway, 2; Pears, 1; Meekin, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Conley, 2. Struck out—By Pears, 3. Passed balls—McMahon, 2. Wild pitches—Conway, 2; Pears, 1; Meekin, 2. Base hits—Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 11. Errors—Kansas City, 7; St. Paul, 5. Time—2 hours 30 minutes. Umpire—Gaffney.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—Today's game was witnessed by fully 6,000 people and proved to be an exciting game. Both Clark and Vickery were batted hard and two and three baggers were the order of the day. But Vickery redeemed himself, and by his coolness in the latter part of the game he won it for Milwaukee. In the ninth inning Omaha had three men on bases when a short hit to Vickery put out Halligan at the plate and the batter at first. Again were the bases filled, but Walsh stepped up and fanned the air three times and the game was at an end. The feature of the game was the fielding of both teams. The score:

Omaha..........0 0 1 4 0 0 1 0 2— 8
Milwaukee..........0 2 1 0 0 4 1 3 *—11

Batteries—Clark and Sutcliffe, Vickery and Shriver. Earned runs—Omaha, 2; Milwaukee, 8. Base hits—Omaha, 13; Milwaukee, 14. Errors—Omaha, 2; Milwaukee, 1. Two-base hits—Halligan, Burks, Pettit, Duggan. Three-base hit—Shannon. Home runs—Grimm and Pettit. Stolen bases—Burks, Pettit, Schrock (3), Grimm (3), Halligan, Donnelly. Runs batted in—By Shannon, Grimm (2), Pettit (2), Halligan, Burks. Double plays—Vickery-Shriver-Campion; Campion-Pettit. Bases on balls—By Vickery, 3. Hit by pitcher—Clark. Struck out—By Clark, 1; by Vickery, 4. Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Wild pitch—Clark. Time—1:55. Umpire—Knight.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 19.—The Lincoln-Minneapolis game was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the grounds.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Victorious in Yesterday's Games.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—The Browns bunched their hits today and aided by a couple of bad errors by Beard won an interesting game from the home team. The features of the game were the fielding of Comiskey and Lyons and the batting of Cahill. Attendance 7,500. The score:

Louisville..........3 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5
St. Louis..........4 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—7

Batteries—Ehret and Cook, Griffith and Boyle. Errors—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 8. Two-base hit—McCarthy. Base on balls—Off Ehret, 3; Griffith, 1. Stolen bases—Hoy, Beard. Left on bases—Boyle (2), Hoy, O'Neil, Shinnick. Sacrifice hits—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 3. Struck out—By Ehret, 2. Passed balls—Cook, 2. Double play—Cahill-Taylor. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Ferguson.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—Columbus lost today's game through the effective pitching of Crane and Wheelock's errors. Both teams fielded beautifully outside of the errors of Wheelock and Canavan. Attendance, 7,363. Score:

Columbus..........0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Cincinnati..........0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—5

Earned runs—Columbus, 2. Two-base hits—Crooks, Johnson. Three-base hit—Crooks. Stolen bases—Crooks, Sneed, Duffee, Andrews (2), Canavan, Crane. Double plays—Cleveland-Crooks-Lehane; Robinson-Carney. Bases on balls—By Knell, 6; by Crane, 5. Struck out—By Knell, 3; Crane, 3. Passed ball—Dowse. Wild pitches—Knell, 2. Left on base—Columbus, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Runs batted in—By Lehane, Dowse, Wheelock, Andrews, Canavan. Batteries—Knell and Dowse; Kelly and Crane. Base hits—Columbus, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Columbus, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Kerins. Time—2:10.

Wednesday's Game at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 19.—[Special.]—Private pools are being sold on the attendance and result of the opening ball game with the Chicago team next Wednesday. For the last week the weather has been unusually pleasant, and if it continues until the opening day there will be not less than 12,000 people in attendance. The grounds at old Exposition Park are in first-class condition and when Anson arrives with his aggregation he will find something different from what he is accustomed to in this city.

Oakland League Games.

The Oakland League has organized with the following clubs: Chadwick, Vernon, Aurora, Gordon, Calumet, and Kenwood. Yesterday's games resulted as follows: Chadwicks, 18; Vernons, 17; Calumets, 15; Gordons, 3. Gill's pitching for the Chadwicks was the feature of the games. League games will be played every Saturday morning at Washington Park at 9:30.

A Shortstop Fatally Injured.

AKRON, O., April 19.—[Special.]—The shortstop of the Buchtel College team, Richard Brown, received fatal injuries from a collision on the field today. He has been vomiting blood all day and is gradually sinking.

Whitings Win Easily.

The base-ball season was opened yesterday with a game between the Whitings and Rivals at the Southwest Park. After the first inning, when the Whitings made three runs, the game was never in doubt. The score was 15 to 4.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Mr. Wallace Explains His Position.

Regarding the controversy concerning a Turf Register John H. Wallace said last evening: "My price is not one cent less than $200,000. I was not invited here. The register is five years older than the National Breeders' Association. My affairs are in J. C. Sibley's hands. The register earned $17,797 in the six months from Oct. 1, 1890, to March 1, 1891. That is nearly 36 per cent on the capital stock of $100,000, or 18 per cent on my price, $200,000. If the register is left in my hands I shall at once reduce the fee for registration one-half. My stronghold is in the numbers attached to the horses in it, which were assigned in my office and accentuate my rights under the copyright law. If another register is started the registration fee will not be reduced, I must, in that event, fight my opponents in the courts out of the register's income. I own 87 per cent of the register stock. The Kentucky influence, which has always taken everything in the trotting-horse line, is that which is most pronounced against me."

Ed Corrigan in Chicago.

Ed Corrigan came in from Memphis yesterday afternoon, and spent the evening with his lawyers and his associates of the Chicago Jockey Club. He says the meeting on the new South Side track will surely open May 20 and be up to expectations. Of Riley. Mr. Corrigan said: "The colt has entirely recovered from his sickness and is all right. It was but a little fever." Riley's work at Memphis will settle the question of whether he will go East for the Brooklyn Handicap. The chances are that he will go and start. Mr. Corrigan is well satisfied with the condition of his stable at Memphis, and will return and give it his attention today.

Good Outlook at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—Application for stable-room for horses to participate in the Nashville meeting are coming in from Memphis, Louisville, Latonia, and other places, and at least 500 horses will be here by next Sunday night. Of the 150 animals now at the track there is not a sick one in the lot, something remarkable for this early in the season.

Decatur to Have a Horse Show.

DECATUR, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The Decatur Trotting Association, Central Illinois Circuit, in connection with the summer meeting July 7 to 10, will hold a horse show, offering liberal premiums.

Won the Racquet Championship.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—The final game for the amateur racquet championship of America and the beautiful cup emblematical of that title was played yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club, in the presence of one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a contest of this kind. Mr. De Garmendia was a pronounced favorite in spite of his having been defeated by Mr. Tooker for the club championship last month. Mr. De Garmendia won the championship for the second time, defeating Mr. Tooker in three straight games.

A Skin-Glove Affair at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Charles Wickert of Peoria and Joe Tansey of Omaha, middle-weights, fought a battle with skin gloves at Selby Park, in the lower end of the city, about 2 o'clock this morning. The fight was for a purse of $500 and the gate receipts. The battle lasted two hours, and nine rounds were fought. At the end of that time Tansey failed to toe the scratch and the money was awarded to Wickert.

A Wrestling Match at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—James Carkeek of Beloit and J. E. Comstock of Detroit wrestled last evening under the auspices of the Rock Island Athletic Club and for a purse of $150. Carkeek won the first and second falls in fifteen and seventeen minutes, respectively, Comstock the third in ten minutes, and Carkeek the fourth in eight minutes.

ST. CLAIR RIVER FILLING UP WITH ICE

Another Blockade Likely to Occur—The Sawyer Released.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 19.—[Special.]—The Sawyer and tow got outside after trying hard for three hours. The river continues to run full of ice and looks as though it would fill up again.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Arrived, schooner L. A. Burton.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Hayward, Neff, Berrien, Muskegon; F. Hinson, George Burnham, Ludington; George Dunbar, Glen Harbor; M. T. Greene, Sturgeon Bay; H. B. Pereue, Empire; Herschel, L. A. Simpson, Dewey, Manistee; O. R. Johnson, Thompson, Muskegon. Sundries—Van Raalte, Kenosha; Lawrence, Charlevoix.

Cleared light—E. E. Thompson, Manistee; Berrien, Muskegon; Joys, Manistee; A. C. Van Raalte, Kenosha. Sundries—Tioga, Buffalo; Mabel Bradshaw, Benton Harbor; Puritan, St. Joseph.

Boutwell's Hole in the Sky.

New York *Post:* Mr. George S. Boutwell must have rubbed his eyes to see if he was really awake when he encountered, in the dispatches describing the President's trip, the tribute which Mr. Harrison paid to Andrew Johnson at the latter's birthplace in Greenville, Tenn. "This city," he said, "has given to the country a conspicuous illustration in your distinguished former fellow-citizen, Andrew Johnson, of what free institutions may do and what an aspiring young man may do against all adverse conditions in life." "Distinguished former fellow-citizen"—are these the words which a Republican President applies in 1891 to the man whom George S. Boutwell in 1868, as a manager of the impeachment proceedings, consigned to undying disgrace in the famous "hole-in-the-sky" speech? That wonderful burst of eloquence is well worth recalling for the benefit of another generation:

"Travelers and astronomers inform us that in the southern heavens, near the Southern Cross, there is a vast space which the uneducated call the hole in the sky, where the eye of man, with the aid of the powers of the telescope, has been unable to discover nebulæ, or asteroid, or comet, or planet, or star, or sun. In that dreary, cold, dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidence of creation elsewhere, the Great Author of celestial mechanism has left the chaos which was in the beginning. If this earth were capable of the sentiments and emotions of justice and virtue which in human mortal beings are the evidences and the pledge of our divine origin and immortal destiny, it would heave and throe with the energy of the elemental forces of nature, and project this enemy of two races of men into that vast region, there forever to exist in a solitude eternal as life, or as the absence of life, emblematical of, if not really, that 'outer darkness' of which the Savior of man spoke in warning to those who are the enemies of themselves, of their race, and of their God."

The Commerce of Liberia.

The Government of the United States has one representative in the sister Republic of Liberia who is dignified by the title of Minister-Resident and Consul-General. This official gets $4,000 a year, and on that sum he is expected to perform the duties of his double-headed office and uphold the dignity of the Government which he represents. The abstract of importations for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last reads as follows:

150 monkeys	$150.00
100 parrots	100.00
25 snakes	31.25
1 piece of native cloth	.75
7 jars of preserved meat, quality unknown	5.60
200 pounds of coffee	38.00
Total	$325.60

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

Silk umbrellas, unique handles. Shayne's.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT LITTLE ROCK.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19.—[Special.]—At 11:40 o'clock last night fire broke out in the large retail dry-goods and furnishing house of Gus Blass & Co., and within twenty minutes the entire building was wrapped in flames. The building was erected by Fletcher & Hotze in 1887 at a cost of $50,000. The firm of Gus Blass & Co. consists of Gus and Lewis Blass and Max Heinmann. The stock invoiced $350,000 Jan. 1, since which time large additions have been made. In an adjoining building, also owned by Fletcher & Hotze, was W. S. Hutt, who was recently burned out on the opposite side of the street and who had just opened a new grocery store. This building and all the contents were also destroyed. B. Levison's wholesale and retail liquor house occupied the next building, and the flames quickly spread to it and coupled with falling walls prevented any of the goods being saved. Levinson's stock was valued at $50,000.

DIXON, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The extensive brewery of James Clears on Water street, this city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The plant was valued at $10,000; insurance about $3,000.

State of the Kentucky Victims of Poison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—The sufferers from the poisoning at Lindon, Ky., are in nearly the same condition as reported last night. Those considered out of danger are gradually improving and one or two of those more seriously affected are growing better. On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs. William Terry at Anchorage are worse and Mrs. Robert Gray and Mrs. Clarence Warren of Louisville are unable to take nourishment and are slowly sinking. Also, George Beacham, the colored driver, is much worse and is not expected to live until morning. Mr. and Mrs. Snooks, who are sick at Eminence, Ky., are the father and mother of the groom. He and his bride are at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, both quite ill.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Iowa and Nebraska, rain, easterly wind, stationary temperature.

For Illinois, showers, southeasterly winds, stationary temperature.

For Minnesota, showers in western, fair in eastern portion, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, rain, easterly winds, stationary temperature.

For Indiana, fair, northwesterly winds, slightly cooler.

For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, fair, easterly winds, warmer.

For Lower Michigan, fair, easterly winds, warmer.

For Kansas and Colorado, rain, variable winds, stationary temperature.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., April 19—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed by rain; slightly cooler.

Place of observation.	*Height of barometer*	*Thermom'tr*	*Max'm temperature*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather*	*Precip'tat'n for 12 hours*
Abilene, Tex.	29.76	62	64	S.	Cl'udy	.76
Bismarck, N. D.	30.02	44	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Boston, Mass.	29.92	62	78	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	48	52	W.	Cl'udy	
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	74	78	S. E.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	70	76	S. E.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.76	46	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.12	42	50	N. E.	Fair	
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	76	80	N. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.12	56	60	N. E.	Clear	
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.84	48	50	S. E.	Fair	.16
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	66	70	E.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.74	50	56	E.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.92	64	68	E.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.16	50	62	N. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	29.72	62	64	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Dubuque, Ia.	30.04	64	70	E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	42	58	E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.72	70	72	N. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.12	54	62	W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	29.82	72	78	S. E.	Fair	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.10	56	66	N.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.		58	62	N.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.78	58	62	N. W.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	29.88	58	60	E.	Cl'udy	.38
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.00	74	82	N. E.	Fair	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	70	78	E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.80	70	72	E.	Cl'udy	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.94	68	74	E.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.00	74	76	E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.08	62	70	E.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	30.16	44	44	N.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	30.20	38	46	Calm.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	40	54	E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.94	62	68	E.	Fair	
Montreal	29.98	48	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.02	56	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.00	76	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La.	29.96	66	80	N. W.	Clear	
New York City	29.96	74	80	S. E.	Fair	
Norfolk, Va.	30.00	74	84	N. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.84	66	70	E.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	44	50	W.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	72	78	E.	Clear	
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.94	74	82	N. W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.20	46	50	E.	Clear	
Rapid City, S. D.	29.94	42	62	S. W.	Rain	.04
Rochester, N. Y.	30.10	56	62	W.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	70	72	S. E.	Clear	.12
St. Paul, Minn.	30.01			E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.94	52	54	N. E.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.10	52	62	E.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.86	64	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	68	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	70	78	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.12	60	66	E.	Clear	
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	78	86	S. E.	Fair	
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cal.						

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York—Arrived, steamer Aurania, Liverpool.
London—Sighted, Dania, New York.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BONDY—April 19, at residence, 198 W. Thirteenth-st., Thora Johanna, beloved daughter of Louisa Bondy, aged 20 years 9 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

BAKER—April 19, at Edgewater, Frederick James, only child of Frederick S. and Josephine Turck Baker, aged 7 months and 17 days. Funeral Tuesday, April 21, at 1:30 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery. Train leaves Union Depot at 12:30 p. m.

BACON—April 19th, at 612 Lincoln-av., Emily, daughter of Dr. J. V. and Ella H. Bacon; aged 1 year 4 months. Burial Monday at Rosehill.

BURROWS—Marion, infant daughter of Frederick R. and Jennie M. Burrows, April 19, of cerebro spinal meningitis, aged 1 year and 5 months. Funeral Tuesday, April 21, at 1:30 p. m., 4085 Indiana-av.

CORCORAN—April 19, Henry Corcoran, aged 37. Funeral April 21, from his residence, No. 14 Pierce-st., to St. Patrick's Church, where high mass will be celebrated at 8 o'clock, thence by C. and N. W. at 9:30 to Harvard, Ill.

DEBUS—Catherine, at 883 Blue Island-av., widow of the late John Debus, April 18. Funeral Tuesday, April 21, by cars via Wisconsin Central; train leaves depot at Ashland-av. at 12 o'clock, to Waldheim.

EDGERTON—Sunday, April 19, Lydia C., wife of Geo. H. Edgerton; remains will be taken East for burial at 2 p. m. today (Monday) from residence, 481 Wabash-av.

FERGERSON—April 19, of pneumonia, Charles W. Fergerson, aged 39 years and 7 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARRITY—John Garrity, April 18, beloved husband of May Garrity. Funeral from his late residence, 44 West Indiana-st., Tuesday, 10 a. m., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary via C. and N. W.

HASTINGS—Edward Hastings, aged 24 years and 6 months, of typhoid-pneumonia, Sunday, April 19, at his residence, 149 S. Sangamon-st. The body will be taken to Sterling, Ill., for interment. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

KNOBLOCH—April 19, 1891, Daniel W. Knobloch, beloved son of the late Val. and Marie Knobloch, aged 30 years 11 days. Funeral Tuesday, April 21, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frank Peoples, 5638 Indiana-av., by carriages to Rosehill at 11 a. m. St. Paul (Minn.) and Erie (Pa.) papers please copy.

KLEIN—April 18, Mrs. Lizzie M. Klein, aged 28 years, at residence, 616 North Franklin-st. Funeral from residence Tuesday, April 21, to Graceland by carriages.

KAY—William V. Kay, April 18th at midnight, of cerebral congestion; aged 63 year's. Father of Mrs. J. A. Cassidy and Mrs. Geo. M. Newcomer. Funeral from Grace Episcopal Church Tuesday, April 21, at 2 o'clock. St. Louis papers please copy.

MOORE—April 19, 1891, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis, No. 2734 Prairie-av., Mrs. Mary Moore, aged 81 years. Funeral at residence Tuesday at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monticello, Ill.

MOSIER—Carrie L. Hall, aged 39 years, wife of Frank R. Mosier, 2616 Calumet-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

MOLL—Sunday morning, April 19, 1891, Alma Moll, youngest daughter of Edward and Kate Moll, aged 10 months and 12 days.

MOSS—April 18, Florence Anne, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moss. Funeral April 20 at 1 p. m. from residence, 672 Fullerton-av., to Rosehill.

NEELY—At Cedar Falls, Ia., Sunday, April 19, Mrs. Alexander Neely, aged 81, mother of W. J. and John C. Neely. Interment at Belvidere, Ill.

RODDA—April 17, of typhoid fever, Alfred Rodda, aged 30 years. Funeral Tuesday at 11 a. m. from Postlewait's undertaking rooms, 287 Ogden-av., to Chicago and Northern train. Friends invited.

SULLIVAN—April 18, at his late residence, 1714 Wabash-av., Denis O. Sullivan, aged 48 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 21, to St. John's Church at 10 o'clock a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary. Members of Court Prosperity, 62, I. O. F., and of the order invited to attend.

SELLERS—April 18, at 30 Ogden-av., Mrs. Ann Sellers, aged 68 years, mother of the late Capt. John Sellers. Funeral today at 2 p. m., carriages to Rosehill.

WAGNER—Pauline, widow of the late F. W. Wagner, and grandmother of Arthur and William Wagner, and Mrs. Sylvia Pitt; aged 69 years. Funeral from residence, No. 114 Blue Island-av., April 21, at 1 p.m. by carriages to Graceland.

HOOLEY'S.—Second Week.
Every Evening, Saturday (only) Matinee.
MR. E. S. WILLARD, With A. M. Palmer's Company in "The Middle-Man." First Time Here.
Next Monday—Mr. Willard's last week, "Judah."

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
—THE ORIGINAL AND PEERLESS
CORINNE IN CARMEN
Supported by the Kimball Opera-Comique and Burlesque Company, including Mr. Bernard Dyllyn, under the management of Mrs. Jennie Kimball.
Next Sunday Matinee—MONEY MAD.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD THEATER.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
MINNIE BURROUGHS' BURLESQUE COMPANY and the Famous "ELLIOTT FAMILY VOYAGERS."
Every Feature Clean, Artistic, and Refined.
Next Week—"Grimes' Cellar Door."

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
ST. LEON'S SPANISH BEAUTIES
In their spectacular burlesque,
"SORENTO"
10c—Admission—10c.

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THE GREAT
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Thousands attend daily to witness
CALIFORNIA'S
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CONCERTS, Selected Programs, by the Second Regiment Band Afternoon and Evening.
SATURDAY, CHILDREN'S DAY, 10c.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 15c.

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DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager
ONLY THIS WEEK. THE McCAULL OPERA CO. The Tar AND THE Tartar. Only Mat. Sat.
MORE TUNEFUL THAN PINAFORE.
EXTRA.
Monday, April 27, WM. H. CRANE, THE SENATOR.
SALE OF SEATS APRIL 23.

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One Week, Commencing Next Monday.
THEO. THOMAS
And unrivaled New York Orchestra, assisted by MISS
MARIE JAHN, Soprano. MAX BENDIX, Violinist.
Popular Programs. Popular Prices.
Entire Main Floor, $1. Main Balcony, 75c, 50c.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A branch box-office has been established in THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING (cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.), where choice seats and boxes can be had at regular prices.

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Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
LYMAN B. GLOVER..........Manager
CASINO
REOPENS TONIGHT
With the Great
LIBERATI, Cornet Soloist,
And a Big Specialty Bill.
NEW STAGE, NEW SCENERY, NEW DECORATIONS, NEW ORCHESTRA
Reserved Plush Opera Chairs....50c
General Admission....25c

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TOMORROW AFTERNOON
—AND—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF XAVER
SCHARWENKA
The Famous Composer and Pianist
Box Office Open. Matinee Prices, 50c, 75, $1.00

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Proprietor
Another Packed House Last Night.
The Funny Satirical Trifle,
HOYT'S
A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
Every Night, Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Seats now on sale for Next Week—A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.

THE COLUMBIA.—Tonight.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS......Proprietors
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Second and Last Week but One.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Belasco & De Mille's Greatest Success,
Men and Women.
Authors "The Wife," "The Charity Ball," and "Lord Chumley."
Seats and Boxes Booked for Entire Engagement.

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ALL THIS WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.
To Laugh A Real Hearty Laugh
See the Charming, Inimitable
☆ LOTTA ☆
In Her New Musical Comedy,
INA { Lotta in Six Characters.
Next Week—Last Week of Lotta.

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Madison-st., near La Salle-st.
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OF 207 SOUTH WOOD-ST.
Two Special Lectures to Men Only.
TONIGHT (MONDAY), APRIL 20, AT 8.
ADMISSION FREE.
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Magnificent Stereopticon Illustrations.

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NIAGARA FALLS IN CHICAGO
PANORAMA OF THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS, COTTON FIELD ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard Court.
OPEN DAILY and SUNDAYS, 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
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W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
The Latest Comedy, FASHIONS
Introducing BOB FITZSIMMONS AND BILLY WOOD.
Every Night and Usual Matinees.
Next Sunday—Effie Ellsler as Miss Manning.
Coming—THE BOSTONIANS.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 8127.
MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Monday Night, Sat. Mat. and Night—"RAY."
Tuesday Night and Thursday Mat.—"LORLE."
Wednesday Night—"FANCHON."
Thursday Night—"LITTLE BAREFOOT."
Friday Night—"JANE EYRE."
Next Sunday—PAT ROONEY.

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JO. BAYLIES—Proprietor.
"Nothing Succeeds Like Success."
The VAIDIS SISTERS' NOVELTY CO. give one of the best variety performances ever seen in Chicago. All this week, beginning with Sunday Matinee.

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LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

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Tonight | MONEY MAD.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—The Australian Opera Co.

THE ALHAMBRA.—Telephone 8143.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
Admission..........25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
TONIGHT AT 8 | Geo. Thatcher's Minstrels.
Next Sunday Matinee—OUR IRISH VISITORS.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
The Parisian Folly & Spectacular Co. Matinees Tues., Wed., Thur., Sat., Sun. Matinee prices, 25c and 50c.——Next Week—The Young & Meyer Sensation Comedy & Specialty Co.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.—The thirty-sixth annual reunion and reception of candidates will occur Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 21, 22, 23, in the Preceptory of the Rite, No. 78 Monroe-st. Candidates will please be prompt in attendance, as per program sent them. Sojourners are invited to visit.

AMOS PETTIBONE, C.·. in C.·.
JOHN A. MAY, M.·. W.·. and P.·. M.·.
FRANK M. LUCE, S.·. P.·. G.·. M.·.
J. B. McFATRICH, T.·. P.·. G.·. M.·.
GIL W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1891.

IT appears that the ordinances fixing salaries for the Oil Inspector, the City Sealer, and others officers now compensated on the fee system are before the Council Finance Committee for action. The committee should report the ordinances at the meeting this evening, so that they may be in operation before Mayor Washburne has occasion to make appointments for those offices. Will Ald. Cullerton as Chairman of the Finance Committee be good enough to report them?

A FORMER United States Consul to Manchester, who is now commissioner in this country in the interest of the company constructing the great ship canal between Manchester and Liverpool, does not confirm the rumor that work on the canal has to be suspended for lack of funds. He says it will be finished next year and that there is no scarcity of money, capitalists being sufficiently aware of the great importance of an improvement which will save 50 per cent of the cost of transportation of cotton from our Southern States to what will soon be a great interior port of the United Kingdom. The canal will be $35\frac{1}{8}$ miles long, with a minimum depth of 26 feet and a bottom width of 120 feet. It is expected to co s $65,000,000.

SIDNEY DILLON's attempted defense of Western railroads and their methods in overcapitalizing the properties contains one phrase that is worthy of being widely quoted. It is the one in which he alludes to the "many people who profess to be able to cure the disease of poverty if we will only give them all the property of the Nation to start with." The remark would be more forcible if it came from the tongue or pen of a man who had not been one of a small knot of speculators to grab a large part of what ought now to be theoretically the property of the Nation as it is actually, since they never paid for it. But for such conduct as that of Dillon and his fellow conspirators less heed would be paid to the mouthings of the demagogues who would cure that evil by inflicting on the community one much greater.

A NEW factor has been introduced into Maryland politics by the organization of a Democratic Reform Club which promises to take an active part in State affairs. The active work of the club will be carried on by ten committees, as follows: Reform in Taxation and Tax Laws; Reform in Ballot Reform and Electoral Methods; Reform in the Executive and Financial Departments of the State Government; Reform in the Methods of County Government and Administration, including road legislation; Tariff Reform; Reform in the National Civil Service; Finance Committee; Publication Committee; and Committee on Campaign Work. It is given out by the promoters of the scheme that the purpose of the club will not be to advance the political fortunes of any individual, but to support measures and not men. It is a novel idea, that of Democrats banding together for the sake of reform, but if there be any State where reforms in Democratic methods are needed it is Maryland. Perhaps the outlook would have been more hopeful, however, if it had not essayed at the very start to reform so many evils. Any one of them would have been a tough job as against the Gorman gang.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature giving the sanction of the State to the proposed settlement of the Lake-Front controversy embodied in the ordinance now before the Council. There was presented along with the draft of the bill a copy of the petition signed by a number of Chicagoans which has been represented to be an indorsement of the plan outlined in the ordinance drafted by the attorneys of the Illinois Central. The members of the Legislature must not allow themselves to believe, however, that the great mass of the well-known Chicagoans whose names are attached to this petition are in favor of the unjust compromise of the ordinance. Not more than half a dozen of them had seen that document when they signed it. The others were told that it provided for "a fair and honest settlement," and they signed the petition merely "on information and belief." Having learned what that ordinance actually proposes to do, they are declaring themselves opposed to it. They are not in favor of such a surrender to the railroad company. Were the same petition presented to the same men now it would only get the names of the few whose personal interests would be advanced by the proposed deal.

THE Council directed the Commissioner of Public Works to report to it this evening the value of the land which it is proposed the city shall give to the Illinois Central, and of that which it is to get in return. The report would be unsatisfactory, however, if it gave nothing more than this. That which the Council ought to know before it acts is the use-value to the Illinois Central of what it gets and what it gives, so that the Aldermen may have some idea how much the income of the railroad will be increased if the swap is made. The Council should have also the same information concerning the land which the city is to give and to take. The use-value of the four blocks which it is proposed to give away consists in their employment by the citizens for purposes of instruction and amusement. Every year hundreds of thousands of people visit expositions, conventions, meetings, and shows of all kinds held on that land during the summer and during the winter. Will an equal number of people be as greatly and as continuously benefited by the use to which it is proposed to put the land the city is to get in return for its concessions to the Central? These are points on which the Aldermen need knowledge as well as regarding the value on a purely commercial basis of the property which it is proposed to exchange.

SOME of the gang leaders to whose advice Mr. Cregier listened too freely during the last two years are now urging him "to hold on to the Mayoralty and force Washburne to contest for his seat." Mr. Cregier, who has implicit faith in himself, is disposed to listen to these unwise advisers, but the party leaders and the journals that supported him protest. The *Times*, which has been the most zealous of all the Democratic organs in his behalf, said editorially yesterday:

> There is need of prompt rebuke for those gentlemen who have counseled an attempt to override the will of the people as expressed at the polls. The *Times* has supported the candidacy of Mr. Cregier as best calculated to serve the people. . . . The *Times* now believes that even the calling of a council for the purpose of determining whether or not to accept the decision of the Election Commissioners as final without recourse to the courts is contrary to the implied pledges of the party managers and fatal to the continued influence of those responsible for such action.
>
> Mr. Cregier has been defeated according to the returns as reported to the Election Commissioners. He may retire from office with the satisfaction that he has done his duty, and that he has lost nothing of his repute for honesty of purpose. Should he be misled by evil counselors into a contest to maintain his position he will forfeit much that he prizes and bring reproach upon his party.

It is well understood that Judge Prendergast, who is Mr. Cregier's leading lawyer, holds similar views to those enunciated by the *Times* and advises a graceful surrender. But the hot-heads, the taxeaters, and the ringsters who have nothing to lose by stirring up a row and who hope to gain something in the struggle are opposed to the views of Prendergast and the *Times*, and are using Cregier to carry out their schemes. By this time the Mayor ought to have his eyes wide open to the selfish purposes of these persons.

THE KANSAS CONVENTION EXTREMES.

The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Kansas City Commercial Convention, after reciting a multitude of other things good, bad, and indifferent which it favors and which it urges upon people to "demand" and Congress to be forced to adopt, further sets forth that it favors the

> adoption by Congress of a law authorizing free, unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of a sufficient amount of legal tender notes, to be redeemable in both gold and silver, to restore the equilibrium between money and all other products [whatever that means]; declares the convention to be unalterably opposed to the protective tariff principle, favors a tariff *for revenue only*, and urges Congress to enact laws to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis at as early a date as practicable.

The majority of the committee, whose report was adopted by the majority of the convention, therefore, places itself squarely and without reservation on the platform of radical free trade. It means the repeal of all duties now imposed on European manufactured goods and necessitates the making-up of the consequent immense deficiency in revenues by duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, and also by a heavy income tax. If the plan advocated by the majority report should be carried out in Congress it would mean the adoption out and out of the English revenue system, the total abolition of the protection which for a hundred years has been given to manufactured goods in this country with which European goods compete, the reduction of the wage scale approximately to the European standards, and consequently a civil revolution in all industrial pursuits.

The only reason that impelled the majority to this radical course was that "it is so English, you know." But they do not give any heed to the causes which led England to adopt that policy. Great Britain was a protectionist country until about 1847, when the population of the island was about 18 millions, and levied duties on imported competitive manufactured goods and upon breadstuffs and meats to protect the British manufacturers and farmers. The growing population of Great Britain rendered it impossible to feed the masses, united with the disastrous results of two harvest failures, forced the repeal of the Corn law protective duties for farmers, and brought about the gradual removal of all duties upon raw materials and manufactured goods of other countries. If things were different in England, if she could produce bread and meat enough to feed all her working population, instead of less than half of them; if she had a supply of needed raw materials and grew all the wool and flax needed, and had more varieties of iron ore she would again become a protection country to defend her manufactures from the oppressive competition of cheaper labor of the Continent.

In this country the material conditions are different. We produce far more bread and meat than we can consume, and yet the majority of the Kansas City Congressmen commits the ineffable folly of taking England's compulsory free-tradeism for its guide, and declaring for open ports to all competing nations. It has not a word to say for free-trade reciprocity with the Pan-American States for the free admission of non-competitive goods from non-competitive countries, or for the securing in those countries of the broadest, freest markets for American products of all kinds. This exhibits a sorry lack of common sense, and shows that the advocates of the majority platform were devoid of reflection.

Having committed this blunder it is not remarkable that it commits another and demands the debasement of the currency by the adoption of a silver standard only worth 75 cents on the dollar. It wants the Government to interfere and cheapen the dollar 25 per cent; reducing it to three-fourths of its value as currency in order that a certain class of dishonest people may swinde their creditors out of a quarter of their loan, and retain free of incumbrance the property upon which the loans were made. The majority of the convention thus places itself squarely upon the platform of free trade and stumptail silver as its future issues.

The minority did not commit itself to the stumptail silver dishonesty, but it made the foolhardy blunder of indorsing McKinleyism on the tariff, and thus went to the other extreme unmindful and regardless of the fact that the people repudiated that tariffism so emphatically last fall that only a remnant of its supporters remain in Congress. The minority apparently did not recognize the absurdity of such a political policy or the folly of flying in the face of public sentiment only to provoke a renewal of the contest on a losing ground and invite still more disastrous defeat and at the same time insuring the triumph of the radical free-trade program.

Placing the two reports together, the one indorsing out and out free trade and a depreciated single silver standard with expulsion of gold money, and the other, McKinleyism without stumptail silver, it may well be asked of what use was the convention to the material interests of the country except to provoke a contest on these issues which could only end in ultimate disaster to labor in the one case or oppressive prices on consumers in the other. For if the people, again refusing to adopt the Chinese wall scheme of McKinley as the permanent policy of this country, and should turn to the other extreme of free trade with Europe and a stumptail silver currency, with which they have not had experience yet, how much better off would they be? Their last state would be worse than their first. The common sense of the country rejects both those extremes. It wants only moderate protection, with reduction of all trust-breeding duties; it wants the widest free trade in *non-competitive products* with all nations; it wants the American labor scale undiminished; it wants good money, each dollar worth 100 cents; it wants no law of Congress passed to debase the currency and to scale debts of solvent persons and thereby defraud creditors. It does not desire the adoption of wildcat experiments in currency or economy, but, in fact, wants to be let alone.

KANSAS FARM MORTGAGES.

The letter by ex-Gov. Crawford of Kansas, published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, is a welcome reassurance to many who have feared the farmers of that State favor a wholesale repudiation of their indebtedness. He says the members of the Alliance are mostly practical farmers and just as honorable in their dealings as any other class of citizens. They do not believe in repudiation, and sooner or later every honorable man in Kansas will fulfill his business obligations. "They would spurn the thought of not paying their debts." Hence there is no occasion for holders of the mortgages to offer to sell them at a heavy discount, which has been done to some extent already, the purchasers being speculators at the East who magnified the facts in order to buy cheaply.

The language of Gov. Crawford is as follows:

> The members of the Alliance, generally speaking, are practical farmers, and just as honest and honorable in their dealings as any other class of citizens. They would spurn the thought of not paying their debts or an insinuation that they are in favor of repudiation. Our people are aware of the fact that the bulk of the money invested in Kansas mortgages belongs to farmers, mechanics, merchants, factory employés, clerks, teachers, and the estates of deceased persons in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, and on that account, if for no other reason, every honorable man in Kansas will sooner or later fulfill his business obligations.

Undoubtedly Gov. Crawford correctly describes the present situation and feeling, though it is hard to believe the passage of measures which would have involved partial if not complete repudiation has not been urged by many of the Alliance men in Kansas. But they have become wiser as a consequence of the discussion of their mad schemes and exposure of the results to which their adoption would have led. The great mass of the Alliance farmers appear to have learned, what THE TRIBUNE stated repeatedly and persistently, that such measures would react on themselves like a boomerang, and that the others to be injured by them mostly belong to a class not less deserving of sympathy than themselves. They have ascertained that the agitation of repudiation doctrines has made it difficult to borrow money on farm security in Kansas, causing a financial stringency there the very reverse of what they hoped for. They have become aware of the fact that the great bulk of the money invested in those mortgages belongs to farmers, mechanics, smaller merchants, factory employés, clerks, teachers, and the estates of deceased persons of those classes in the Eastern States. They see that the modest sums loaned on those lands do not belong to the millionaire class at all, the big capitalist not caring to deal with matters which would involve to him too much care and attention for the amount loaned, but that the money represents the savings of those who like the farmers have worked for a living and economized for the purpose of putting by a little "for a rainy day" to provide for their families in case the toiler can no longer labor for their support. Hence the Alliance men have discovered that the proposed repudiation would impoverish as many as it was hoped to benefit, and that those who would be robbed are an entirely different set of beings from the big monopolists against whom the Alliance demagogues have directed the artillery of their logic and abuse as persons whose rights no debtor is bound to respect.

Having found out all this it is fair to presume that the Alliance farmers in Kansas will go a step further. It is a duty they owe not less to themselves than to the community to utterly repudiate the agitators and demagogic orators, to whose bad counsels they have lent a too willing ear in the past, and some of whom are now trying to gain converts in the East to their pernicious doctrines. Those fellows should be called in, and at once. So long as they are allowed to continue in the field, preaching repudiation doctrines while living on funds supplied by the Alliance men in Kansas, it will be hard to make some people at the East believe that Gov. Crawford's statement holds good for all of them. If the farmers of Kansas wish to have his account of the matter accepted as truth they should at once take steps to let the world know they distinctly repudiate the apostles of repudiation. They will then gain credit for honest intentions, sympathy for the misfortunes of those of their number who live in the semi-arid region of the State (the rest do not want it), and capital from outside will again be at the command of borrowers on farm lands and other property. There is no mistake about the fact that the Kansas Alliance farmers have permitted themselves to be represented as in favor of evading the payment of their just debts, and they must declare to the contrary a little more flat-footedly than they have yet done, or continue to rest under the imputation, at least in the minds of many.

EULOGIZING HIS OWN BLUNDERS.

At a recent banquet in Cleveland, O., Maj. McKinley said the Republican party is not one of either high or low tariff, but is a protective tariff party. Its aim is to levy the $225,000,000 duties which must be collected for the support of the Government "in such a way as to protect such industries as need protection from foreign cheap labor competition, and to the extent that they need protection, be it little or much. It is not in favor of tariff protection or anything that does not need protection." The *Leader*, in eulogizing the speech, says:

> The outcry was raised that it was a high tariff law, the inference being that it raised the tariff generally. The Republican party is neither a high tariff nor a low tariff party. It is a protective tariff party. Its aim is to levy the $225,000,000 of duties which must be collected for the support of the Government, whatever party is in power, in such a way as to protect such industries as need protection from foreign cheap labor competition, and to the extent that they require protection, be it little or much. It is not in favor of tariff protection on anything that does not need protection.

How far is this statement true? The McKinley bill has increased the duties on a total of 791 articles in common use. The list includes acids and chemical extracts of many kinds, seeds, bale rope, baskets, bed spreads, belting, grain, wool, potatoes and other vegetables, spices, pickles, bicycles, blank books, bonnets, bottles, flax, hemp, tobacco, steel, soap, eggs, fish, fruits, milk, fire brick, building stone, tiles, lead, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hosiery of all sorts, clothing, carpets of every description, flannels, blankets, underwear, cabinet furniture, cutlery, tinware, and other hardware, dress ornaments, buttons, lace, India rubber, felt, fur, linen, and woolen caps, cloaks of every material, dress goods of all kinds, thread, paper, jewelry, animals, mathematical instruments, and optical goods. These and hundreds of other articles of ordinary consumption have the former high protective duties raised directly, while all other dutiable articles are practically increased 5 to 10 per cent by the little McKinley bill, otherwise known as the "Customs Administrative bill," which provides for duties on wrappings and packing in addition to a more rigid valuation of goods taxed. Was it necessary to increase the already high duties of a war tariff which had protected manufacturers in this country for many years? Every one of these 791 articles was already protected from "competition by foreign cheap labor," and under such protection the manufacturers of this country had been able to establish their business and live and flourish during all the years from 1862 to 1890 as against all foreign competition.

Is it not a fact that the duties on most of those 791 articles were raised because the mill bosses wanted to make excessive profits, and not for the purpose of their being able to pay higher wages?

And was not the rise of the tariff made for the express purpose of permitting those excessive profits by preventing the foreign competition that would otherwise have kept them within more reasonable bounds?

ITALY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The idea that Italy would, under any circumstances, wish to go to war with the United States can only be entertained by one who does not know how near that nation is to utter bankruptcy. It has been falling behind for several years past, and now is almost hopelessly in the rear in its running account with its creditors. Taxation has reached the highest endurable point, yet the fixed charges of the State exceed the revenue by many million dollars, and a revolutionary change of policy would seem to be necessary to prevent absolute collapse.

This state of things has been brought about by an extensive system of (public) internal improvements and the strain of keeping on a war footing such as has been demanded by its membership in the triple alliance. Its public works expenditures were for some years met by the sale of State property, but that source was ultimately exhausted, and then began the issue of bonds to an extent that soon became extravagant. The annual interest on railroad bonds alone now amounts to $27,600,000 per annum, not one of the lines pays the 4 per cent interest on its bonds, and some of them do not even meet operating expenses. The Roman and Southern lines only pay about $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent above the cost of running them, leaving an interest deficit of $2\frac{1}{8}$, and the Alta Italian lines were behind on interest $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent last year. The Calabrian-Sicilian and Sardinian systems show a still heavier deficit. Every railroad it has built is a cause of loss to the Government, and the other public works show equally unfavorable results. The naval and military burdens imposed by the Dreibund form a still greater element in the financial distress. These expenditures for last year footed up $86,250,000, of which about 70 per cent was for the army, while the keeping up of such a large force involves an additional loss of revenue because so many thousands of men who would otherwise be producers are merely idling away their time by land and sea in readiness to "defend their country" in case they are wanted to fight.

The Italian Government not only has its eyes open to the magnitude of the difficulty that confronts it, but is probably preparing to meet it by largely reducing the military part of the budget. The Prime Minister is reported to have said recently that he regards a constant agreement with England as far more important than a maintenance of the triple alliance, and that Italy might find it desirable to allow to lapse her contract with the other two powers. Such a conclusion would naturally follow from the conviction that there is far less danger to be apprehended from trouble with other nations than from national bankruptcy, the latter being inevitable if present conditions are allowed to exist much longer, while the other is not more likely to follow a policy of peace than one of eternal preparation for war. Such a complete change of front might well be opposed by the many who would be forced to go back to work if it were effected, but the change could hardly be accepted otherwise than thankfully by the great mass of the Italian people, who can see no other way of escape from the enormous burden of taxation that is growing more and more heavy with each succeeding year. The cutting off and throwing away of one-half that load on the shoulders of the people of the nation would be the one thing needful to enable them to bear the rest with comparative ease and give them a prospect of further reduction instead of a continuous augment. Will the Italians accept this solution of their financial difficulties?

STRENGTHENING THE DREIBUND.

One of the most significant announcements which have yet been made coming from foreign sources is that which foreshadows an alliance between England and Germany as a foregone conclusion, in which case the alliance would become a quadrilateral one instead of a trilateral—a Vierbund instead of a Dreibund. This is just the one thing which has been lacking to make the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy against France and Russia an impregnable one. Italy is short of the sinews of war. Neither Austria nor Germany is in a position to lend it money. In case of war they will require all they have got to take care of themselves and keep their armies in the field.

In the Bonapartist wars it was the English purse that conquered Napoleon. England supplied Prussia and Austria with much of the means of raising and equipping armies. She supplied Russia with the resources which enabled the Czar to hurl his vast hordes upon Napoleon and drive him back. It was the unlimited resources of Great Britain that furnished these nations with much arms, munitions, clothing, food, powder, and ball; with everything, in fact, except large bodies of troops, though she did furnish men enough to drive Napoleon out of Spain and Portugal and finally crush him at Waterloo and make him prisoner. Her fleets and armies tore away the colonies of France, placed them under the British flag, and cut off the French commerce and destroyed her navy. She has more money power now than she had relatively then. She has still a large debt, but she has paid off six or seven hundred millions of dollars of it and has reduced the rate interest one-half. She might double her present debt and then would be less burdened than she was when the Bonapartist wars ended.

By such an alliance Germany will derive an enormous advantage. If the young Emperor has secured it or can secure it, when war breaks out Italy will be supplied with the necessary money by England to put all her forces in the field and strike France on the southern flank. England will furnish Italy with the money to operate her navy, and with the assistance of the British fleet the French ironclads will be driven under the protection of their forts on the Mediterranean Sea, which will become a British-Italian lake.

Austria is not strong in fiscal resources, but British capital will strengthen them, as it did eighty years ago in the wars with Napoleon. Germany can raise her own money, and meanwhile her foreign commerce abroad will not be crippled.

France will have to raise money not only for herself but for half-bankrupt Russia. The outcome of this alliance of the Vierbund, backed by exhaustless British money, will be that Russia will be crippled and probably France destroyed. England will not only contribute money and materials of war and fleets to sweep the seas, but can throw one or two hundred thousand troops into Belgium to attack France from the north. In material resources Great Britain would be the strongest of the four powers. Her insular position and fleets render her unassailable at sea. She has more spare capital, manufactures, and credit than any of them. Even if Italy should join France and Russia, and Great Britain take its place in the Dreibund, the result of the war would not be doubtful. Under the proposed alliance of Great Britain with Germany there is but one safe policy for France, and that is to indefinitely postpone her "revanche" and come to a speedy agreement with Germany, Austria, and Italy for a perpetual peace.

MR. WHITEHEAD of Austin, one of the Cook County members of the Legislature, who appears to be in favor of the repeal rather than the amendment of the Drainage act, was asked last week by one of the Will County members if he had any new plan for the disposal of Chicago sewage. Mr. Whitehead replied that he had not. "The argument had been made that the act would give Chicago purer water. This could be had by extending the water tunnels a few miles further into the lake."

And this is as far as Mr. Whitehead's intelligence can take him. Were the Sanitary District act repealed all that could be done with Chicago sewage would be to keep on pumping into the canal the small quantity it is taking now. But if that poor means of relief were cut off that sewage would flow out of the river mouth. Its movement would be very sluggish except when heavy rains or Desplaines floods scoured out the river. But it would advance all the time, inch by inch, gradually filling up the river mouth with foul deposits. The North and South Branches, the main river, and the harbor would become masses of corruption, the stenches from which would be borne by the east and easterly winds as far west as ex-Ald. Lyke's Thirteenth Ward home or Mr. Whitehead's country residence. And wherever these stinks went, weakness, sickness, and death would follow.

At first this mass of semi-fluid abominations would not reach a crib four miles out in the lake. But every western wind would push it a little farther east and the crib would be all the while pulling it nearer to itself. The pumping engines are drawing in through the present crib 200,000,000 gallons of water a day. That causes a rush of the water from all directions toward the crib, a rush which is of about equal intensity on all sides when there is no wind. Were it not for the pumping works at Bridgeport the present crib would be sucking the impurities at the river mouth nearer and nearer to it all the time. Take away that counter-pull and the drinking water would soon be foul.

If the crib were planted six miles out in the lake and the sewage all forced out of the river mouth the time would come finally when it would reach the intake. Then the rich people would have to import their drinking water and the poor people would have either to sicken or move away. That is just what would happen were Mr. Whitehead to succeed in getting the Drainage act repealed.

Fluctuations in Material and Prices.

BREMEN, Ind., April 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In talking politics there is a dry-goods and clothing merchant in Bremen who seems to be making quite a point among the farmers of this county on the following question: "That the fluctuation in price of manufactured woolen and leather goods is in sympathy with the fluctuation of the raw material, but more marked." For example he makes a point like this: Supposing a suit of clothing contains ten pounds of raw wool, if the price of wool would drop five cents a pound it would be 50 cents for the wool in that suit of clothing, but his experience has been that when such a decline occurs in wool he can invariably buy such cloth $1 to $1.50 cheaper. He makes the same argument in regard to leather goods. He also says when the raw material goes up the manufactured goods go up more than in proportion. He claims he knows all about it because he is dealing in that line of goods. There is probably no one in town that can successfully contradict him because they are not posted in this special line.

We would be pleased to learn through THE TRIBUNE how his teachings correspond with the facts in the past. REPUBLICAN READERS.

The principle laid down by the Bremen merchant is a sound one, but he carries its application too far. Whatever tends to cheapen the cost of production of an article tends to cheapen its price. The reduction in price may not come all at once, but it comes finally. Competition between manufacturers prevents their pocketing an additional profit. So when the man who runs the woolen mill gets his raw wool cheaper he will ask the wholesaler less per yard for it. The amount of capital which the latter invests in each yard of cloth is lessened, and hence he does not look for as much profit per yard as he did before. If the cloth formerly cost him a dollar and he thought a 10 per cent profit was fair, he would ask the retailer $1.10. But if the cloth cost the wholesaler 80 cents, he would add on his 10 per cent profit and ask the retailer 88 cents. The latter would get the cloth 22 cents cheaper than he used to, while the wholesaler got it 20 cents cheaper. The gain of the clothier is greater in cents than that of the wholesaler, for the latter makes a smaller profit. Finally the consumer gets the gain from the reduced cost of production plus these lesser gains taken from the profits of the middlemen. It is not correct, however, to say that a drop of 50 cents on ten pounds of raw wool will make the cloth in a suit of clothes a dollar or a dollar and a half cheaper to the retailer.

It is because of the soundness of this principle that it would be a good thing for the consumers if foreign cheap mixing wools were admitted duty-free. Not only would the cost of production of the articles in whose manufacture they are used drop greatly but the profits of the middlemen on each yard of cloth or carpeting would fall. As the price went down consumption would increase. The manufacturers would be able to give steady employment to labor and—which is a necessary condition of cheap production—to utilize their plants to the utmost. When they were able to do that they would be able to sell still more cheaply. And when Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy was in full force the manufacturers would be able to lower their prices even a little more. Because that policy means the opening of new markets to manufactures as well as natural products. It means paying for tropical imports not with gold and silver but with American breadstuffs, meats, and manufactured goods. The greater the market of the manufacturer the more cheaply he can produce, for he can then put in the best and most improved machinery and introduce the most perfect methods of manufacture, with a certainty of finding a market for his product.

Sec. 1,218 Stands in the Way.

President Harrison fell into a serious error when he remarked in his speech at Johnson City, Tenn.: "We have a common heritage. The Confederate soldier has a full, honorable, and ungrudged participation in all the benefits of a great and just Government." The truth is that every Confederate soldier is absolutely debarred from holding any position in the army of the United States, Sec. 1,218 of the Revised Statutes, enacted the 28th of July, 1866, reading as follows:

> No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late Rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States.

The President's blunder is the more inexcusable from the fact that during the last year of his service in the Senate a bill was introduced to remove this disqualification.—*New York Post.*

Grover Cleveland, a copperhead during the Rebellion who refused to fight the Confederates, was President four years and had a Democratic House of Representatives and half of the Senate to back him. What did he and they do to repeal the aforesaid Sec. 1,218? The Confederates have not expected this section to be repealed until the lapse of one generation at least after the time they fired on the American flag and struggled for four years to destroy the Republic.

Ohio's Tax Listing Bill.

COLUMBUS, O., April 16.—The conference committee of the General Assembly came to an agreement on the Rawlings Taxation bill last night by amending it so as to provide that all manufacturers must list manufactured goods, heretofore exempted, as well as the raw material. The average amount of stock on hand the last day of each month of the last year is the basis of the return to be made for taxation.

The effect of this tax will be to handicap and cripple manufacturing in Ohio and to cause some of the Buckeye industries to be transferred to States where such barbarian taxes are not imposed.

Chicago and Philadelphia.

Philadelphia gets in a dig at Chicago at the smallness of the latter's vote in the spring municipal elections. They do not sustain the claim of Chicago of being the second city in the Union. Chicago enters the plea of having a large alien population. On the other hand, a Western city of Chicago's attractive powers must have a large proportionate number of voters without families to compare with the population of Philadelphia, the city of homes. We are still of the opinion that, on a fair count, Philadelphia would lead the Windy City.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

And a fair count might give Cleveland a larger population than ex-Porkopolis; it certainly will nine years hence at the next census. On that occasion the population of the stunted town added to that of the "Quaker City" will enable it to lead Chicago. At the recent municipal election there were almost three times as many votes cast in Chicago as in Cincinnati. There is but one registration day, and that twenty-one days preceding an election. Under the registration system of Philadelphia or Cincinnati the Chicago vote would have been close to 200,000 instead of 163,000. And there are at least 50,000 more unnaturalized male adults in Chicago than in Philadelphia. A recount of both cities would have added several thousands to Chicago's lead, and one taken now would stand off the city on the Delaware fully 100,000 inhabitants. Chicago, bear in mind, is growing nicely.

Possible Reimposition of Canadian Duty on Logs.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 16.—Owing to the immense quantities of logs which are being rafted from the Canadian pineries on Georgian Bay to be converted into lumber in the United States there is a possibility of the reimposition of the duty on logs during the next season by the Dominion Parliament.

That, of course, will be followed by the reimposition of the American duties on Canadian lumber, so the Canucks will gain nothing if they do what is threatened.

VESSELS are stuck on the Washington street tunnel now and then, but vessel-owners certainly are not.

IF it is all the same to Ben Butler he will oblige New Orleans by postponing his visit to that city until this Italian business is entirely disposed of. One trouble at a time.

TWENTY-FIVE Chicagoans sailed for Europe last Saturday on one steamer. Europe will know a great deal about the World's Columbian Exposition that it has not learned from the New York papers before these wanderers return.

MR. HARRISON, I am glad to see you in Texas, but what are you here for?—*Webster Flanagan.*

ALL this discussion about the authorship of "The Breadwinners" will be over, let us ardently hope, before the heated term sets in.

"WILL Cregier fight?" asks one of the Mayor's evening organs, referring to the verdict of the canvassing board. It may be assumed that he will not. If he should undertake to go behind the returns Carter Harrison might feel impelled to institute certain inquiries to ascertain whether or not that $1,000 bet of his has been really lost.

WHEN played with feeling and expression "Nearer, My God, to Thee" is an appropriate selection for a cornet solo at a church service Sunday morning, but when the cornetist adds the variations to the melody in his best style he does a thing that King David never would have tolerated in the most gifted of his chief musicians.

MR. INGALLS will never succeed in politics as a farmer unless he learns to part his hair further down on the side of his head.

THE statement is made by a Y. M. C. A. official that Illinois has 720,000 young men, of whom half a million do not attend church services. If this be true it must be that half a million young women are not using their influence as they should.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* takes Northern newspapers to task for using that verbal monstrosity "illy" for ill. If there is a paper on either side of Mason and Dixon's line addicted to the use of that word it deserves excommunication.

EIGHT thousand acres of land in Missouri have been bought by a syndicate and will be planted in corn and used as a fattening ground for range cattle. The projectors of the scheme expect it to make Missouri the leading cattle State of the Union. It may not do this, but it will be of much practical benefit to the State by bringing it into closer relations with Chicago.

SENATOR PEFFER's beard is believed to have played no unimportant part in his election to office. A long beard may be of some assistance to a man running for a high office in Chicago for the first time, but unless he has some other qualification his whiskers only serve as a plaything for the lake breeze when he runs for that office a second time.

WE are of the opinion that when Mayor Cregier has consulted his faithful friend and counselor, De Witt C. Cregier, he will decide that the only thing for him to do now is to slide out as gracefully as possible.

NO MAN should carry a half-opened umbrella in a crowd. He should either put up or shut up.

PERSONALS.

Ex-Congressman McKinley thinks Harrison and Cleveland will head their respective party tickets next year.

Anna Dickinson is preparing to go upon the lecture platform under the management of Charles MacGeachy, who managed her lecture tour fifteen years ago.

Emperor William is going to cruise round the coast of Ireland in his yacht early in July. He will then cruise around the west coast of Scotland, and finally proceed to Norway.

The Duke of Richmond, who has an estate of 200,000 acres in Scotland, has just remitted 20 per cent of the year's rent, and announces that he considers it not only a duty but a pleasure to assist his tenantry.

Mrs. Sophia V. Morse, a granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, has been sued by Engelke & Co., grocers of Tarrytown, where she formerly lived, to recover $2,000 for groceries and money loaned.

Ex-Senator Evarts' hat is always worn on the back of his head as if it wanted to hide from observation the fact of its being old enough to have heard the first gun at Sumter fired. Mr. Evarts ages fast and has a decided stoop, indicating increasing weakness and lack of vitality.

Bishop Gilmour, who died in Cleveland a few days ago, was a clear-headed logician, a keen debater, a hard fighter, and a courteous gentleman. Those who were most opposed to his religious views learned to respect and like him when once brought into personal contact with him.

Secretary Phœbe Couzins has been notified by the Women's Board of Managers of the Chicago Fair that she is no longer wanted, but she says she will stick as long as she has strength to contest. When the Fair actually opens a good many other Chicagoans will also find their cousins hard to dislodge, remarks the Philadelphia *Record.*

The Princess Clotilde, widow of the late Prince Napoleon, is one of the bravest women known. In 1870, when all the members of the imperial family fled, she wrote to her father: "I ought not to leave, still less to run away. It is not for nothing that one has the honor to belong to the house of Savoy, and it is not fitting for me to leave Paris."

W. E. Winner, the Kansas City Napoleon of finance who failed the other day for a million or two, was canceling stamps in the post-office ten years ago. His eyesight failed, and he was compelled to quit and go on the street. He had about $750. He found another young fellow who had about $1,000, and they combined their capital and opened a little real-estate office. The town grew, and they prospered. In a few years they dissolved. Winner had $600,000.

Tolstoi has found a few fanatical followers—principally ladies of high rank in Russia—to join his Vishnevolotski colony, and to live like the simple peasants by whom they are surrounded. It may be taken for granted that these ladies have been crossed in love or are economizing for the seaside season. Ladies of high birth don't mingle with flea-bitten moujiks, or drink tea from cast-iron samovars, unless there is some serious cause for self-abnegation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Nothing can make a man who is stepping into the pit believe that shaking hands with two fingers has a grain of religion in it.—*Ram's Horn.*

She—"A penny for your thoughts." He—"But they are worth their weight in gold." She—"Well, a half penny, then."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Peddler (confidentially to butler)—"Old ladies home?" New Butler—"Private dwelling! Yer good fer nothin' hayseed!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"What is repentance?" asks a contemporary. As a rule, repentance is being sorry when it is too late to do any good.—*New York Recorder.*

Rewards are offered for designs for the new silver dollar. Most people have designs on the dollar, but the dollar itself to them is a sufficient reward.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Bereaved Widow—"Why, doctor, you have the effrontery to charge me $500 for treating my poor dear husband, and he died, after all." Doctor—"Well, didn't you collect $25,000 life insurance?"—*Epoch.*

"I don't see why you went to the expense of a covered van to move our stuff, Maria. It's so old and worn no amount of weather could damage it." "That's just the point. I don't want people to see how dilapidated it is."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mrs. Greyneck—"Now, just see what you have done. I told you to watch those rubbers and when they were dry to take them away from the fire, and here they are, burned to a perfect crisp." Mr. Greyneck—"I want to know!" Mrs. Greyneck—"You want to know? Can't you smell anything? I smelt them a block down the street." Mr. Greyneck—"O, yes; I smelt them, but I thought Dudeleigh up-stairs was smoking a cigarette."—*Boston Courier.*

ALL SORTS.

"The tide is setting in favor of the Hon. James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1892 with considerable force," says the Toledo (O.) *Commercial* (Rep.).

"The West gains another point in the selection of Mr. Crounz of Nebraska as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). "It is quite evident that the time is rapidly passing away in which it can justly be charged that the East controls the operations of the Treasury Department."

The Kansas agriculturists are kept so busy in attending the meetings and conventions and conferences of the Farmers' Alliance that it is doubtful whether they will be able to find time to attend to the raising of crops this year. There must be 10,000 able-bodied speechmakers in the State, and at least one-half of them can quote poetry.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet adopted measures to secure the enforcement of the new immigration law along the Canadian frontier, though it is known that the undesirable aliens from Europe are constantly coming to this country by way of Canada. Immigrants belonging to the excluded class are now sent back from this port, but they can return here if they have the money to pay their passage from any European port to Quebec. It is time the law was enforced by Secretary Foster on the Canadian line as well as on the Atlantic seaboard.

Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen of the navy, speaking of the wreck of the Nicaraguan party on Roncador Key a few days ago, called attention to the need of lighthouses on Roncador and other reefs in the gulf. This would interfere seriously with one of the profitable industries of the Bahamas and some of the other islands in southern waters—that of wrecking—and would meet with opposition from that quarter. When the Governor-General of the Bahamas, a few years ago, asked his constituents what request they would like to make of the home Government, they replied: "Tell them to abolish the lighthouses; they destroy our business."

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.): The McKinley bill restricts every market, except the home market, in respect of all our products except our breadstuffs, which other countries cannot do without and live; but, according to the Secretary of State, it does not afford a market anywhere for an additional bushel of grain or a barrel of pork raised by our farmers. Its exactions in favor of a single class, the manufacturers, have incensed all countries against us, made them do what they could to close their markets against us; it has made the coat and every other thing except sugar dearer, but it has not increased wages. It has barred the product of foreign cheap labor, but it has done nothing to bar foreign cheap labor itself. It has enormously increased the profits of the manufacturers, but it has added nothing to the wage-rate. All things considered, it was scarcely wise for the President, as the chief of the Republican party, to defend a measure the merits of which are not conspicuously or obtrusively obvious.

Secretary Noble expressed himself Monday night as well pleased with the extension of the civil-service rules to a part of the Indian service and added: "The Department of the Interior, with its 7,500 clerks, could not be run six months without the great body of the employés being under the civil-service rules." When asked, "Would you favor putting the Indian agents under civil-service rules if it was permitted by legislation?" he replied: "I would not give three cents for a man's judgment on an Indian agent more than for my own. I do not think the President has any desire to put under the rules any officers who are appointed with the consent of the Senate. The Indian agents have been appointed with as much care as any body of men in the United States."

Globe-Democrat: "When Gen. Grant had been drinking," said Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, "he was sure to get upon his favorite topic of horses and their speed. Upon one occasion, while Grant had his headquarters at City Point, he sent for me on the south side of the river to meet him at Meade's headquarters, several miles from the Point. We had dinner with Meade, and at a late hour in the night started with our staffs for City Point. Almost as soon as we were mounted Grant began to talk about our horses. Then he insisted that he could beat me riding. I wasn't much of a horseman, and I agreed with him. His next proposition was that we should try the speed of our horses. I demurred to that. The road had been used for hauling supplies and was in shocking condition. It was choked with débris and lined with the carcasses of mules. But Grant insisted. He shouted, 'Come on!' and put spurs to his horse. There was nothing for me to do but to follow over that bad road and through the darkness as hard as I could, and I did it. Grant never drew rein until he got to City Point, and I kept as well up as I could. As for our staff officers, they were strung out all the way from Meade's headquarters to City Point, and the last of them didn't get in until morning."

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which ratted to the Tammany Democratic party not long ago, has the decency to speak in complimentary terms of the taste, and temper, and matter of the President's Southern speeches. The people who have been accustomed to take their impressions of President Harrison from the malignant representations of his enemies will be surprised if they read what he says in the South by the happy propriety and striking force of his remarks. Thus far, however, the Democratic mugwump and independent newspapers are carefully abstaining from full publication of the President's speeches. They will make their way, however, in spite of the peculiarities of partisan journalism. The hardest test of the ability and versatility of a public man is a series of railroad speeches. In the first place the physical strain is severe. In the second place, the phonographer and the telegrapher displaying every word uttered makes repetition monotonous and dismal. Mr. Greeley's speeches in the West when a candidate for the Presidency were of extraordinary literary merit. Gen. Scott's speeches when he was a candidate were failures and turned votes against him. Andy Johnson's speeches on the circle damaged him. Garfield spoke effectively when a candidate for President, but it was thought best not to place him on the stump formally. In Blaine's speeches when a candidate for President the record for brief but brilliant public utterances was surprisingly sustained for weeks, half a dozen times a day, and was never surpassed. President Harrison's addresses to delegations calling at his house were of wonderful variety and all felicitous. He made no mistakes, and is not making any now.

It is now reported from Ottawa that the Canadian Government is willing to coöperate with the American authorities in preventing Chinamen from violating the exclusion act in coming here by way of British Columbia. At one time the Canadian Government made an attempt to exclude Chinamen from its territory; but when a remonstrance was sent to Ottawa from London, declaring that such action would be detrimental to British interests, the Dominion Parliament limited its legislation to a measure which requires every incoming Chinaman to pay a poll tax of $50 and procure a registration certificate. Under this act Chinamen enter British Columbia, from which a good many of them come to this country. The New Dominion, however, may yet adopt an exclusion policy like that of the United States. Its Parliament cannot hereafter be subjected to restraints that are not to be maintained in the Australian colonies, which, by a decision of the British Privy Council, are now empowered to exclude Chinamen from their territory. The most feasible way of preventing the further growth of the Chinese element in this country is through the coöperation of the Washington and Ottawa Governments in the enforcement of an exclusion policy.

The Hon. Wild Alliance Peffer, Senator in Congress from Kansas, has written his declaration of independence to the editor of the *Alliance Advocate:*

> I do not expect to pay any attention to the politics of my fellow-members. What I mean by that is, that I do not expect to do anything from the standpoint of a partisan, either as a Republican or as a Democrat. I have grown bigger than the party harness. I am on the outside altogether, and expect to remain there.

Mr. Peffer seems to have a beautiful admiration of himself. Possibly he thinks that hair is brains and length of beard longheadedness. In a letter to a correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* he again dwells upon his own bigness, and explains that he has put an Alliance roof on an old-fashioned Republican barn:

> I have not at any time said that any of my opinions, as expressed when I acted with the Republican party, have undergone any material change. I have grown larger, I think. But the new issues which I am presenting to the people are not taken hold of by the Republican party. If they were I should be there yet. Some reforms are absolutely necessary. We must have more money, and we must have a great deal more, and it must be gotten to us cheaper than ever before, so that our people can afford to pay the interest upon it. These things we must have. We must have a reasonable tariff law, and we must have better control of the railways in the country. These things the old parties are paying no attention to. The people must do it themselves.

The enlarged Mr. Peffer thus ingenuously confesses his belief that he is the people, and howls for seas of shinplasters and Government railroads.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

TIRED OF BEING TRICKED.

WESTERN ALLIANCE MEMBERS GROWING DISCONTENTED.

They Suspect the Good Faith of the Southern Branch to the Third-Party Doctrine and Will Insist on a Statement of Its Position on That Point at the Cincinnati Convention Next Month or Else They Will Return to Their Allegiance to the Republican Party.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19.—[Special.]—It is quite evident that the so-called industrial conference to be held in this city on the 19th of next month is going to be more of a success than the leaders of the great Alliance bodies expected. The affair is in the hands of a little crowd of greenbackers, but they have played their cards well. They have taken advantage of the strong independent feeling in the West and have anticipated the proposed conference next year, which is indorsed by the National Alliances and the Knights of Labor. Finding that they are likely to be balked in their effort to prevent the organization of the new party the Alliance leaders have concluded to attend the conference and, if possible, control the action of the convention.

One of the strongest arguments being used in favor of the conference at this time, especially among the Western men who have formerly been Republicans, is that the Southern men are trying to deceive the Western and Northwestern farmers by pretending to favor a new party when they are in reality in favor of the Democratic party at all times and under all circumstances. Some of the Western men say that they do not intend to be used to elect a Democratic President and unless the South shows up at the May conference many of the Republican farmers in Kansas and the West will return to their old party allegiance until the South is ready to join them with an honest purpose to elect independent party men.

President Polk denies that he has tried to prevent a large attendance at the conference, but the word has gone along the line to let the conference severely alone. The Northern Alliance feels somewhat more friendly toward the conference. John H. Powers of Nebraska, President of that body, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, and others who are well known in the West and Northwest will be here.

It is already evident that there will be a combination of farmers and workingmen in Ohio on an independent ticket this fall, and this fact complicates the political situation as between the Republicans and Democrats. Many astute politicians think that McKinley cannot be elected owing to the feeling against him among the farmers, and the friends of Gov. Campbell, who is very distasteful to many in his own party, declare that he will beat McKinley 10,000 if the farmers have a ticket in the field.

Capt. C. A. Power of Terre Haute, Ind., who is the Director General of the conference, and is in Cincinnati to make arrangements, has always been a Republican. He supported Harrison two years ago, and his conversion to the third party idea dates back to last year, when he took part in the Kansas campaign. As he did not vote last year he is still to all intents and purposes a Republican. His chief backer is Col. S. F. Norton of Chicago, who has been a Greenbacker for twenty years. Four or five Southern States will be represented in the conference, but the men who will come from that section are all old Greenbackers. It is almost certain that Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee, all of which States have a powerful Alliance organization, will not send a single delegate to the May affair. The prospect of uniting the North and South in a third party movement appears almost hopeless.

BELIEVE BLAINE IS THE MAN.

New England Republicans Favor His Nomination to Succeed Harrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—New England Republicans are insisting with more or less earnestness that Secretary Blaine is the logical candidate of his party in '92. Representative Seth Milliken of Maine is not a Blaine enthusiast; in fact, he rather sides with Reed in the factional fight in the Pine Tree State. Nevertheless he is a steady-going believer in the destiny of the Plumed Knight. There is nothing sentimental or romantic about his admiration of Blaine; it is simply a grounded conviction born of long personal intimacy that Blaine is equal to any emergency and capable of holding his own against the world. Mr. Milliken regards Blaine's reciprocity scheme as a new Mercator's projection upon which the Republicans can map their course of plain sailing. "There is no necessity for Mr. Blaine to resign from the Cabinet," said Mr. Milliken a few days ago, "and go off on a hippodroming tour through the country to boom himself. Let him keep on sawing wood and the Republicans will do the rest. All Mr. Blaine's friends ask is that he will write no more Florence letters that will interfere with their plans. We don't want him to decline the nomination in advance. In the last few weeks I have been to the Pacific coast by one route and back by another. I passed through twenty States and Territories. I talked with Republicans in all sections of the country and I found Blaine was first in their thoughts and their hearts. He is more popular now than he ever was. Mr. Blaine's health is good and no man in the country has brighter prospects."

APPEALS TO WHITE MEN ONLY.

Objects of the Recent Republican Convention at Columbia, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19.—[Special.]—The recent meeting in Columbia of the white Republicans of this State has caused a tremendous sensation. A. W. Clayton, a prominent white Republican who was instrumental in getting up the movement, is out in a card today in which he says:

I attended that meeting as a Republican and found there 104 delegates representing fifty-one clubs. The principal object of the convention was to form a Republican league in this State as a branch of the National Republican League and to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention of said National League. We recognize as fully as the gentlemen at Washington that the whites of this State cannot join a party led by Smalls, Miller, and equally offensive Republicans. Our object is to form a nucleus around which white men may roll on protection, ballot reform, and the money question, ignoring the race question only to accord the negro his rights as an American citizen.

The meeting was the first distinctively white Republican convention ever held in this State. The presence of a large number of white men who have heretofore been leaders in the councils of the Democratic party makes it specially significant at this time. It was announced when President Harrison was inaugurated that his purpose was to establish a white Republican party in the South and thus break the Solid South. The farmers' movement so-called has side-tracked the old party, and the new departure will attract many followers.

DEFEATED THE ANTI-TIGHTS BILL.

Minnesota's Assembly Refuses to Pass the McHale Measure and Adjourns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19.—[Special.]—The most remarkable Legislature that has assembled in Minnesota in the thirty-two years of the State's existence passed its last bill at 5 o'clock this morning and will formally bid St. Paul good-by at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. A final attempt was made at 4:30 a. m. to pass the famous McHale bill for the suppression of the wearing of tights by women on the stage, but the House shelved the measure by a decisive vote. The closing scenes were witnessed by a tremendous lobby, and the final adjournment was a signal for uproarious applause. In fact it was a general all-around jubilee, participated in by everybody except the Alliance members of the Legislature. The extraordinary measures which failed to pass are the bill requiring all newspaper articles to be signed by their writers, the Davis Usury bill, the McHale Tights bill, the Currier Railway bill, and the bills prohibiting prize-fighting and pool-selling in the State. The Omnibus Appropriation bill, which passed at 2 o'clock this morning, increases the general State tax from $975,000 to $1,200,000.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Activity in North Dakota Politics.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 19.—[Special.]—The leading politicians of the State are as busy now as they can be on the eve of a general election. The National managers are receiving daily reports from this State regarding the condition of the parties and both the Republicans and Democrats have sent agents here to observe the drift of public sentiment. It has been discovered thus early that the McKenzie party has decided to oppose Senator Casey, who is expected to be a candidate for reelection before the next Legislature. Gov. Burke or Mayor Bull of Fargo will be pushed for the Senate. Several important conferences have been held during the last week. An effort is being made to reconcile the Republican leaders of the State in order that the policy of the National party for 1892 may be carried out in harmony and with spirit and earnestness.

Election Frauds Alleged in Marion County.

DECATUR, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Several thousand dollars are pledged to contest the election of W. B. Hunter, Democrat, over R. C. Davidson, Republican, for Supervisor of Mount Zion Township, Macon County. It is said that thirty-five ballots cast for Davidson for Supervisor were slightly checked off at one side of the name by a pencil mark, all alike, and that because of this check those ballots were thrown out, thereby electing Hunter.

Political Notes.

At Tuesday's election at Vandalia, Ill., the question of license or no license will be voted on for the first time in twelve years.

A non-partisan city convention was held Saturday night at Aurora, Ill., at which Walter S. Frasier was nominated by acclamation for Mayor. Mr. Frasier is a prominent manufacturer and a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

The first colored convention ever called in Minnesota is summoned to assemble in St. Paul May 27 for the organization of a State League. It is said that the convention is to be manipulated in the interest of President Harrison. Representative Morris of Illinois and John R. Lynch of Washington are to come here to seek an indorsement of the Federal Election bill.

Both the Republicans and Democrats of Hillsboro, Ill., held city conventions Saturday night and nominated the following tickets: Republican—Mayor, C. A. Ramsey; Clerk, F. P. Winchester; Treasurer, Bert Brown; City Attorney, J. E. Colvin; Marshal, C. L. Clark; Street Commissioner, Robert Tomlinson. Democratic—Mayor, B. A. Hendricks; Clerk, M. C. McWilliams; Treasurer, E. S. Burns; City Attorney, Harry Phillips; Marshal, John Finley; Street Commissioner, Samuel Nelson.

CHRIST TO COME BEFORE 1900.

The Mathematical Calculation of a Crank Yale Professor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—Prof. C. A. L. Totten of Yale says that a mathematical calculation, founded on Biblical truths, proves beyond peradventure that the Messiah will come again before the year 1900. "Some papers have published," Prof. Totten said, "that I predict the end of the world within this century. That is an error. I don't think that the end will com for a million years, and I have not made any prophecy about it at all. My remarks were neither comprehended nor even apprehended. But here is what I do declare, not prophesy, for the prophesy is already told in the Bible in the parables of the laborers in the vineyard and the virgins with their lamps. A generation in its true Biblical sense is three score and ten years, seventy years; and so the fifty-seven generations traced through the genealogies in the Old Testament equal 3,990 years. Hence the fifty-eighth generation began with 3991 (year of the world). The hours mentioned in the vineyard parable are each 153 years. So, multiplying these by the twelve hours, we have 1,836, which, added to 3,991, equals 5,827 years of the world, and the completion of the vineyard parable. Then, as the work is naturally concluded at sundown, the parable of the virgins and their lamps properly follows; and this parable, according to the text, represents one generation, seventy years, which, added to the 5,827, make 5,897.

"Now this 5,897 A. M. (year of the world) corresponds to March, 1899. Why? For these reasons: Cæsar pushed the beginning of the old Hebrew year from the autumnal (in September) ahead to March. England pushed the year ahead from March to January, and Pope Exigus must have taken the beginning of 4001 for 4000 in computing the birth of Christ. We thus gained six months, plus three months, plus one year; equals one and three-fourths years. Deduct this from 5,897, and we have 5,895¼, the time at which the bridegroom will come, and will find some of the virgins with their lamps untrimmed. The 5,895¼ht year since the birth of Adam will see the bridegroom, who, of course, is no other than Christ himself.

"Now, what is 5,895¼ A. M. in our A.D. year? Herod ordered all the innocents of two years and younger to be put to death and in a short time after that the eclipse of the moon took place. It took place in the year 3996, according to Josephus, and Herod died in that year. Now Herod limited his order to children of two years because about two years before the Magi informed him of the birth of the Savior. So Christ was born two years before the eclipse and the death of Herod —two years before 3996; that is 3996.

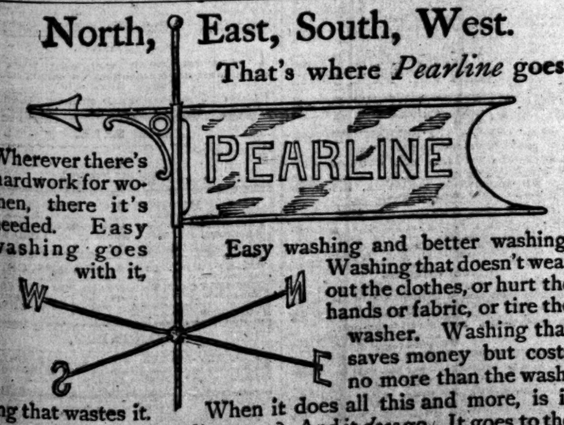
"So now subtract 3996 (birth of Christ) from 5895¼ A. M. to find the A. D. year, and you have 1899¼ A. D.; or, in March, 1899, the bridegroom will come, and will awaken the foolish virgins."

Arrested for Kidnaping.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 18.—[Special.]—Dr. L. E. Niles and Mrs. Ellen Falbert of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cutler of St. Paris, fifteen miles distant, were arrested last night by Detective John T. Norris charged with kidnaping. The two children, 4 and 6 years old respectively, were stolen two weeks ago.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

North, East, South, West.
That's where *Pearline* goes.



Wherever there's hardwork for women, there it's needed. Easy washing goes with it,

Easy washing and better washing. Washing that doesn't wear out the clothes, or hurt the hands or fabric, or tire the washer. Washing that saves money but costs no more than the washing that wastes it. When it does all this and more, is it any wonder that *Pearline* goes? And it *does* go. It goes to the help of millions of women every day. But there are some who won't be helped. And they're the ones who need it most.

Blowing Peddlers and some grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline," IT'S FALSE—but what a puff for Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

Nicoll the Tailor,
Stores in nearly every principal city in America.
Cor. Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill.



The Acme of Good Dress,
Black Cheviot Suits,
... Made to Order ...
$20, $25, or $35.

(*If you get the genuine*)—it's suitable for office or evening wear.

It's gentlemanly goods—a lusterless black—and black is raging. It will not polish and will wear longer and look better than most goods.

There are many shoddy productions skulking under the good name of Black Cheviot.

If you wish to be sure of getting the genuine and saving $5 to $10 as well, come to Nicoll the Tailor.

We procure these splendid cheviots direct from the mills in large quantities—cases full at a time—and by reason of our advantages can offer you the best materials handsomely made at saving prices.

Over two thousand other fabrics to choose in suitings and trouserings. Inspection invited.

Open evenings. Mail orders filled.

NICOLL THE TAILOR,
Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

CHAMBER SETS
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.



$5.75
For above Hand-Painted Porcelain Set complete, with jar; worth $7.50.

THE FAIR
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

IN MOVING, MOVE ON
UNTIL YOU REACH
PITKIN & BROOKS',
CORNER STATE & LAKE-STS.,
WHERE YOU WILL FIND
WHAT YOU NEED IN
Dinner Sets,
Chamber Sets,
Rich Cut Glassware, and
Fine Art Pottery.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
111 STATE STREET.
DRESS SILKS.

We take pleasure in announcing to the public that our new premises at 111 State-st., where three and one-half floors, 150 feet deep, have been fitted up expressly for our Wholesale and Retail Silk Business, are at last about completed.

Our store will be closed all day Monday and Tuesday on account of removal and the opening and arranging our enormous new stock.

OUR GRAND OPENING!
Which will prove highly interesting to every lady, will occur
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22d.
Silks may be selected and laid aside, but NO GOODS WILL BE SOLD ON THAT DAY.

Our reputation for SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF SILKS AND LOWEST PRICES is well established, and we propose to clearly show to you on our Opening Day that we carry one of the most extensive and finest stocks in America and by far the CHOICEST STOCK EVER SHOWN IN CHICAGO.

THE CELEBRATED "TOMASO" Mandolin Orchestra
Will give Forenoon and Afternoon Concerts on Wednesday.

A FINE SOUVENIR
☆ FREE ☆
To Every Lady Visitor
On Wednesday. The balance of the week with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

One of the leading New York silk buyers remarked to Mr. Stevens: "I must go to Chicago and attend your Opening. I have heard from Paris that the Novelties you had designed and were having brought out for this occasion would be the most handsome effects ever sent to America, and I know they must be or I would not have heard from it in that way. I am very anxious to see them."

We confidently assure you that if you are at all interested in Silks you cannot afford to miss this Grand Opening, hear that Celebrated Orchestra, and receive a Handsome Souvenir, and, best of all, to see the endless display of Beautiful New Silks and Fresh Cut Flowers.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND Transportation. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 4, 1891. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc.," (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 5, 1891, for furnishing for the Indian Service about 900,000 pounds Bacon, 4,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 1,600,000 pounds net Beef, 850,000 pounds Beans, 81,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,100,000 pounds Corn, 550,000 pounds Coffee, 10,000,000 pounds Flour, 116,000 pounds Feed, 90,000 pounds Hard Bread, 40,000 pounds Hominy, 30,000 pounds Lard, 600 barrels Mess Pork, 25,000 pounds Oatmeal, 350,000 pounds Oats, 110,000 pounds Rice, 25,000 pounds Tea, 117,600 pounds Coarse Salt, 160,000 pounds Fine Salt, 300,000 pounds Soap, 1,100,000 pounds Sugar, and 412,000 pounds Wheat. Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 17,000 yards; Standard Calico, 100,000 yards; Drilling, 22,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 94,000 yards; Denims, 30,000 yards; Ginghams, 220,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 14,000 yards; Cheviot 25,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 250,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 45,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 12,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 8,000 yards; Winsey, 4,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 275 Wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required adapted to the climate of the Pacific coast, with California bakes, delivered at San Francisco. Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies. Bids must be made out on Government Blanks. Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency and School, and the kinds and quantities in gross of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, and San Francisco; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Iowa; Yankton, S. Dakota; Arkansas City, Caldwell, Wichita, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid, and these proposals are invited under proviso that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress. Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified checks—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.
4211 b—1500.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Superintendent of Repairs, U. S. Custom House, Chicago, Ill., until 3 p. m. of the 28th day of April, 1891, for furnishing all labor and materials required to complete, in accordance with the specifications, miscellaneous repairs to the U. S. Marine Hospital building in that city. Bidders must state the number of working days within which they will complete the work under penalty of forfeiting ten dollars ($10.00) per day for every day in excess of the number so stated. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for fifty dollars ($50.00), drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. The specification can be seen and any information obtained by applying to the Custodian of the building, or at this office. M. E. BELL, Superintendent of Repairs.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C, until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 28th day of April, 1891, for all the labor and materials and putting in place complete, one hydraulic passenger and two hydraulic freight elevators, including cylinders, pumps, accessories and discharge tanks, piping, cars, platforms, etc., in the United States Appraisers' Stores Building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent at Chicago, Ill. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $200. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed, and marked, "Proposals for one hydraulic passenger and two hydraulic freight elevators for the U. S. Appraisers' Stores Building at Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to JAS. H. WINDRIM, Supervising Architect.
April 4, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th day of May, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for terra cotta tile partitions, plastering, joinery work, etc., at the U. S. Custom-House and Sub-Treasury Building, at Chicago, Illinois, in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Superintendent. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $100. The department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for Terra Cotta Tile Partitions, Plastering, Joinery Work, etc., at the U. S. Custom-House and Sub-Treasury Building at Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to M. E. BELL, Superintendent.
April 17, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Electric Light Commission of the City of Wheeling, State of West Virginia, until April 23, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the materials and machinery and the erection of a four hundred (400) arc light electrical street lighting installation for the City of Wheeling, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Gas Trustees of said city. Bids to be for the entire plant or for any part thereof, as set forth in said plans and specifications. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars to the City of Wheeling, to be forfeited to said city upon the failure of the successful bidder to sign the contract and give the bond required.
[Signed] ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSION.
F. F. FARRELL, Chairman.
A. A. FRANZHEIM, Secretary.

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL find proposal advertisements of National, State, and Municipal authorities and of building committees, as well as important news of projected work, in all parts of the United States and Canada, not elsewhere previously published, in THE ENGINEERING RECORD (prior to 1887 The Sanitary Engineer), New York. On sale Mondays in this city by Chas. McDonald & Co., 56 F. Washington street, Brentano, Wabash avenue, and Palmer House newsstand.



Lawn Grass Seed
Sow now for the present season.
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, ETC. Choice Seeds for the VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN and FARM.
The James King Seed Co.
removed to 68 Lake Street, one door west of Dearborn.

A Selling Out to Quit Business.

NOT A SALE LIKE IT IN THE CITY.

The interest in this sale grows stronger every day, and it's only natural that it should with all the elegant goods here for spring wear and the prices cut down to little or nothing. Cost and less than cost the rule in ready-made clothing, furnishings, shoes.

The new Spring Suits and Overcoats are handsomer than any we have ever had—the materials are fine, the styles perfect, and the profit all goes to you—think of it, 8 and 10 dollars saved on a suit or an overcoat.

The Goods are Right, the Prices Next to Nothing.

Men's Clothing.			Boys' Clothing.		
$35.00	Suits—now	$26.25	$3.00	2-piece Suits—now	$2.25
30.00	" —now	22.50	4.00	2-piece " —now	3.00
25.00	" —now	18.75	5.00	2&3 piece " —now	3.75
20.00	" —now	10.00	6.00	2&3 piece " —now	4.50
30.00	Overcoats—now	22.50	8.00	2&3 piece " —now	6.00
25.00	" —now	18.75	10.00	2-piece " —now	6.00
20.00	" —now	15.00	12.00	2-piece " —now	7.00
18.00	" —now	13.50			

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
145 STATE-ST.
Tailoring to order—a more handsome line of new spring woolens you'll not find—workmanship best as usual—prices low.

ALWAYS POLISHED
Saving of Time.
Open Saturday Nights.



AMONG Well-Dressed people Patent Leather is King just now, and as a matter of economy will pay for itself by saving in money paid for blacking ordinary shoes. Be sure and get the PATENT CALF SKIN sold by

STREETER,
State and Madison-sts.
Boys' 4$ and 5$
Ladies' 5$ to 6$
Men's 6$ to 10$
Picadilly Toe is the Latest.

RETURNS TO HIS PULPIT.

DR. GEORGE C. LORIMER AGAIN PREACHES AT IMMANUEL CHURCH.

He Delivers the Sermon on "The Kingdom of God" Which He Preached at Cambridge, England, March 23 — Rabbi Hirsch on the Duties of American Citizenship—Dr. Thomas Says the Present Does Not Want Archaic Theology.

The members of Immanuel Baptist Church attended their place of worship in force yesterday. The morning sermon by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, the pastor, was the first since his return from nearly a year's vacation in Europe. The singing of "Home, Sweet Home," by the choir caused a perceptible huskiness in the minister's voice for the first few sentences of his sermon. He attributed the hoarseness to the effects of the Lake Michigan breezes upon a throat lately accustomed to the balmy zephyrs of the Adriatic.

The sermon was on "The Kingdom of God," and was the same delivered by Dr. Lorimer at Cambridge, Eng., March 23. The first part was devoted to a description of a picture which Dr. Lorimer saw in the salon of Count Fabbricotti at Florence. It was a representation of Michael Angelo selecting a block of marble from which to hew his Moses. The sermon was briefly as follows:

A greater than Michael Angelo trod the obscure ways of Palestine 2,000 years ago. A noble ideal ruled in his mind and heart. Jesus the Christ come to inaugurate a kingdom such as had never been before, in which not the form of a lawgiver but the spirit of the everlasting law should be dominant, and this he would shape out of discordant, rebellious, anarchical humanity. Jesus persevered, and shall never fail nor be disheartened, until "the isles wait for his law," and until the stone which Daniel saw "cut out of the mountain without hand"—"the kingdom set up by the God of heaven"—"shall break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms," and it itself and none other stand forever.

Paul made this remarkable prediction when a prisoner in Rome. There is something striking in this lonely man bound to a soldier and in the iron clutch of an iron empire discoursing on the claims of another empire, asserting for itself the right to universal sovereignty. He was ever haughtily dignified in the presence of his enemies, whether they were satirical philosophers, sneering priests, or scoffing Cæsars. He was always the ambassador of Jesus Christ, the King of Kings, and the representative of a Kingdom that should assert its authority when the scepter of Rome was forever broken.

Christianity Today.

Circumstances have changed since the first disciples confronted and challenged the Pagan world. Nevertheless the native antipathy to the regal institutions of our Lord has not been overcome by nineteen centuries. In not a few quarters the "Kingdom" is spoken of as a mere shadow; as having been superseded by secular government, or as having been rendered superfluous by outside charities, or as having been eclipsed by the brilliant triumphs of art and culture. Some politicians see in it a certain number of votes which, by a little pious dexterity, may be played off against their adversaries, while various rulers consider it as an amiable superstition, whose shows and solemnities amuse the people and prevent them from too curiously prying into the affairs of state. Having fallen into such low esteem in these days of ours, surely every friend of our Redeemer should take pains to expound and testify the Kingdom of God. The Kingdom of God is a kingdom within, a kingdom without, and a kingdom beyond, and yet it is one kingdom.

The kingdom within is one of love, not of hatred and wrath. The regal force of affection has never commanded the confidence of the world's governments as it should. Kindness, generosity, formed no part of the policy of ancient Rome, nor do they enter largely into the dealings and relations of modern nations. What a comment on the Christianity of Europe are its immense armies and tremendous navies! Until a change comes over the world in this respect but little permanent good will be accomplished. The kingdom within is also one of rest, not of agitation and turmoil. It is also a kingdom of progress, not of stagnation and monotony.

Let us turn from the kingdom within to the kingdom without. It is one of spirit, not of form and machinery. Visibility it has, but not the visibility of ritual. Unity, not uniformity, is the law of Christ's reign. The Christian world today is more truly one in heart and aim than ever. Sects are not an evil; only sectarianism is. Denominationalism and not denominations impede the world's conversion—denominationalism, hard, narrow, exclusive, that calls no man brother who cannot pronounce its shibboleth. The Kingdom without is also one of power, not of weakness and imbecility. No weapon formed against it has prospered. But the lesson is hard to learn by an apostate age that lives by sight and accustomed to armored ships and Krupp's cannon. Observe also that the Kingdom without is one of principle, not of expediency or compromise. Christianity cannot surrender anything that is really essential to itself as Christianity and continue to be Christianity.

The Kingdom beyond is a Kingdom of triumph, not of agony and conflict. It is one of immortality, not of decay and death. Finally, it is a Kingdom of compensation, and not of neglect and ingratitude. These earthly irregularities are remedied and eternal gain satisfies for temporal loss.

DUTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Rabbi Hirsch's Address at the Ada Street M. E. Church.

Yesterday afternoon at the Ada Street M. E. Church Rabbi Hirsch of the Sinai Congregation addressed a large audience on the duties of American citizenship. He embraced under the head of patriotism something more than the mere love of country: it was that broader sentiment and inspiration that recognized the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of humanity. He divided patriots into three classes—the noisy patriot of the Fourth of July; the professional patriot for revenue only; and the unostentatious citizen who is true to duty and principle.

True Americanism is not, he said, all of native growth, but is the assimilation of all patriotic impulses. Races have congregated and solidified into one national whole. He denounced the system of politics which seeks to put everybody on a ticket except an American, and, although he was a foreigner himself, he hoped the time is coming when we will have Americans in office and get rid of professional officeholders and professional foreignism. He eulogized the public school as the most democratic institution in the world, and would have a law to compel the sons of the richest to sit on a stool beside the poorest. Referring to immigrants, he said: "Let them all come, for we are strong enough to digest even the worst elements of Europe."

For many of the evils which afflict our politics and communities the quiet, honest American citizen himself was to blame, for he neither attended primaries nor was he willing to serve on juries. Hence we have rascals in office and bribed juries. The speaker was frequently applauded.

MAN'S POWERS ARE PROGRESSIVE.

Dr. Thomas Says the Present Is Outgrowing Doctrines of the Dark Ages.

"Adaptation of Truth to Changed Conditions" was the theme of Dr. Thomas' sermon at the People's Church yesterday morning. He said in part:

The mind of man finds its life in the world of truth, and mental health and peace depend upon the proper relations between the mind and its environments. This is also true of the heart or moral nature of man that stands related to the sentiments and principles of love, duty, and justice. In all these manifold relations man is a conscious actor and is charged with the responsibility of handling rightly the forces that wait upon the mind and heart. The consequences of his conduct fall upon himself and others, and hence it is not strange that life is one continuous scene of labor, thought, and obligation; of mingled pain, pleasure, sorrow, and joy.

Man is a creature of growth; he is endowed with progressive and improvable powers and the success of our age is due to handling these new truths in a successful way. It is not possible to repress the awakened thought of such an age as this, nor is it wise to attempt to hold it at the present tension when so many minds are struggling in the dark. The need for such a time is more thought. The first requirement at such a time as this is the courage of faith in the truth itself and a willingness to follow that truth to the end. Why should the theology of the dark ages be forced upon the present when we laugh at their ideas of science and have grown away from their ideas of despotism and slavery? The present is outgrowing the old doctrines. As the moral nature of man has developed he has come to have better ideas of God and the future, and it is wrong and a great abuse of the vast power of the church and religion for teachers to longer seek to inculcate the old ideas.

PROF. DAVID SWING ON "THE GOOD."

The Quality of "Goodness" as Supplementary to the True and Beautiful.

Prof. David Swing in his sermon at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning discoursed upon "The Good." This was the concluding one of three discourses on "The True, the Beautiful, and the Good."

He said the good included all those actions and states of being which possessed a divine moral quality. It was often the case that the true was wholly free from goodness, and right and wrong were wholly separated from the beautiful. Indeed the good was an entirely separate department of thought and conduct. It was God's name set amidst new surroundings and new scenery. God was good and good was God. A wonderful climax of thought was "the true, the beautiful, and the good." Goodness was a more extensive term than charity because it included charity, virtue, and obedience to all the laws of God, a delicate sense of right, the conduct of a gentleman, the cultivated bearing of a lady, the mother's affections, the devotion of husband, wife, and child. It was thus that goodness surpassed all knowledge and all beauty. It was morality in action.

The Workingman's Condition.

The Rev. Flavius J. Brobst discussed the future of the workingman yesterday, as compared with his present and past. In ancient times he said that all the workingmen were slaves. Of the 600,000 population of ancient Greece 480,000 were slaves. Serfs under the feudal system were little better than slaves. There were more slaves in the Roman Empire in the time of St. Paul than the present population of the United States. Workingmen today enjoyed greater advantages in the way of education than lords in feudal days. Would the wealth now concentrated in the hands of capitalists ever be disseminated so that labor should get its full share? If it was it would be accomplished through coöperation probably. Trades unions could not do it so long as intimidation was permitted. Labor would in the future stand on the ground of exact justice in making its demands on capital, and would observe the golden rule. Men would not work more than eight hours. He said the future of the workingman was bright.

West Side Baptist Mass-Meeting.

The West Side Baptists held a mass-meeting in the new chapel of the Fourth Church, Ashland avenue and Monroe street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. H. C. Mobie of the Baptist Missionary Union made an interesting address covering his experience in China, Japan, India, and other portions of the foreign missionary field from which he has just returned. The Morrill Twins who have traveled all over the world in connection with missionary work, sang several songs, and the Rev. Dr. Tobin, Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, closed the meeting with a short address.

Laying a Corner-Stone.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of St. Elizabeth's Church at Forty-first street and Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon were witnessed by a large number of people. The services were in charge of Archbishop Feehan, who made a congratulatory address in which he referred in complimentary terms to Father Dunne, the priest of the parish, to whose efforts the success of the church has been largely due. A history of the Catholic Church, with a brief account of its achievements, was read by the Rev. C. Splinter of Minneapolis, after which the ceremony closed with a few informal remarks by Father E. J. Dunne of All Saints' and the Rev. Hugh McGuire of St James'. The church, when completed, will cost $75,000. It will be of stone and complete in every particular.

Dr. Beaton's Inaugural Sermon.

The inaugural sermon of the Rev. David Beaton, the new pastor of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, Garfield avenue and Mohawk street, was delivered before a large congregation yesterday morning. Dr. Beaton, who will fill the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. T. Lee, was a resident of South Dakota for years, and prior to his call to Chicago was President of Redfield College. "I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ" was the subject of Dr. Beaton's morning talk. The avoidance of all partisanship in the pulpit and the prosecution of religious work with a view to the good that might be done thereby, were topics touched upon by Dr. Beaton in his short discourse.

Heroism in the Ministry.

Heroism in the Christian ministry was the subject of an interesting discourse by the Rev. E. F. Williams before the graduating class of the Congregational Theological Seminary last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church. Said Dr. Williams: "By far the most important profession and that which calls forth the exercise of the greatest attributes of mind is the Christian ministry. There must be with it the earnestness, not of emotion, but of conviction. Nor is there any room for self. Men are fond of doing wrong, and it costs something to rebuke respectable sin if sin can ever be said to be respectable. It takes a certain heroism to say to the influential, 'Thou art the man.'"

The South Side Y. W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the South Side was held in Plymouth Congregational Church last evening. Miss Frances E. Willard, the National President of the W. C. T. U., and Dean Michaels of Evanston were expected to make the addresses of the evening, but through a misunderstanding on the part of the former and the death of a friend of the latter neither was present. Mrs. B. V. Cushman, who has charge of the Bethesda Mission, made the address of the evening.

Canon du Moulin.

The Rev. Canon du Moulin, Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, preached at Trinity Episcopal Church yesterday. Canon du Moulin is the guest of Mr. J. W. Doane.

IN THE INTEREST OF TOPOLOBAMPO.

State Convention Called in Kansas to Discuss the Colony's Affairs.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 19.—[Special.]—J. W. Bridenthal has issued a call for a State convention to be held in this city May 5 for the purpose of discussing and futhering the interests of the colony of Socialists at Topolobampo Bay, Mexico. Mr. Bridenthal in his address calls upon the men with whom he has been associated in reform politics for the last fifteen years to take hold of the Topolobampo scheme and demonstrate the practicability of coöperation as a panacea for the cure of all industrial ills.

Hogs and Cattle Scarce.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—[Special.]—Live stock men throughout Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, Kansas, and South Dakota are greatly concerned over the entire absence of stock cattle or hogs in those localities. During the winter the great scarcity of feed caused the farmers to sell at a sacrifice all their cattle, and in some instances they were given away. Now it is impossible to purchase anything of the kind in these districts, and cattle interests are threatened.

Drowned While Out Boating.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—A double drowning occurred last night in the canal near a place known as Brighton Beach, where boats are kept for hire. The couple were out rowing and by some means the boat upset. The bodies were recovered and identified as George Hardy and Mrs. Ollie Sells, a widow.

Swallowed a Big Dose of Laudanum.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—James Osborne, a prominent business-man of this place, walked into the drug store of S. Stoltz today, and while the druggist was out went to the prescription case and drank from two to three ounces of laudanum, after which he went to his residence and lay down upon his cot. About 2 o'clock it was discovered what he had done and physicians were summoned, but his recovery is almost impossible.

Burned to Death in a Stable.

WICHITA, Kas., April 19.—[Special.]—A little son of George Newman, a farmer living west of here, was burned to death this morning in a stable. The boy's mother was the only person about the place when the flames were first discovered, and in her attempts to recover her child she was probably fatally burned.

Pastor Gifford Obtains Bail.

MILBANK, S. D., April 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. William E. Gifford, the Chicago Methodist minister who was the central figure in the exciting episode of a week ago, and who was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bonds, secured bail today and was released from custody. He claims he can satisfactorily clear himself when the proper time arrives.

Northwest Notes.

Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw County, has been selected by the Michigan State Military Board as the place of holding this year's encampment of State troops. Camp duties will commence July 16.

The temporary injunction granted in the District Court restraining the South Omaha, Neb., Live-Stock Exchange from prohibiting parties not members of the exchange from selling stock at the yards was dissolved Saturday. The decision holds that the rules of the stock-yards company are legal and not contrary to public policy.

Dutiable Articles in the Mail.

To a correspondent who signs himself "I," asking, "Is it against the law to have a dutiable article worth $25 in London sent from there through the post-office and marked dutiable?" the information is given that it is not against the law, but if a package marked "dutiable" was posted in London or other foreign city the post-office authorities, if they exercised proper vigilance, would seize it and stop its passage.

Assistant Postmaster Gayler said this morning, when interrogated on the subject, that in Sec. 11 of the Universal Postal Union rules the public are forbidden to mail any article liable to customs duty. He added that, however, many things dutiable were sent by mail, but if a person did such a thing with intent to defraud the Government he would be liable to punishment for smuggling.—*New York Post.*

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

John T. Shayne & Co. are the reliable furriers.

LOADED WITH BULL OZONE

WALL STREET'S AIR SURCHARGED WITH CONFIDENCE.

Magnificent Crop Prospects Presaging Plenty of Business for the Railways, with the Admitted Shortage in the Foreign Harvests, Guaranteeing Liberal Buying from Abroad, the Principal Factor in the Arguments for a Boom in Securities —Tone of the European Exchanges.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—"This will be a big bull year as 1890 was a bear year."

The speculative fraternity have an impression to this effect—an impression which it would require evidence to remove, as they say in court. Somebody says the air is full of bull ozone, at any rate the stock market tends toward higher prices in spite of numerous unfavorable developments which but a few weeks ago would have started everybody in Wall street a selling.

But natural laws are more powerful than any man or combination of men, and as the natural conditions seem to favor higher prices we have higher prices. Above and beyond all other elements in the situation is the promise of splendid crops, which is emphasized by the admitted shortage of the foreign harvests. Bounteous crops of course mean big tonnage for the railroads—carrying the produce eastward to the seaboard and bringing westward the commodities which the farmers would buy with the proceeds.

This naturally would make railway properties more valuable, but for the speculator on "margin" there is another and more important factor in the problem—namely: the money supply—whether there is likely to be enough of the needful at the low rates wherewith to carry stocks. Notwithstanding the present efflux of gold to Europe—$3,250,000 for the week just ended and $10,000,000 since the flow began—all the indications point to a continuance of easy money. As we raised some $32,000,000 gold out of the ground in this country last year, a little outflow like that need not seriously trouble us. The steady issue of legal-tender silver notes is adding about $500,000 per month to the supply of currency and the abolition of the duty on sugar leaves in the hands of the people about $500,000 per month, which was formerly drawn into the Treasury from the custom-house, and could be released only by the subsequent purchase of bonds.

Again the railroads have been passing through a very lean year, and yet most of them have kept up their dividends and make a good showing, merely because rates have been maintained better than in past years. For February 118 roads report gross earnings of $45,317,064, an increase of 4¼ per cent; net earnings $12,346,957, an increase of nearly 7½ per cent. For the first two months of the year the net earnings of the 118 roads show an increase of 10 per cent, and with the prospect of a "flat" year ahead of them, and with the granger Legislatures out of the way, the chances for a further reaction from the abnormally low prices that followed the Baring panic are excellent.

Usually when Chicago operators bull wheat they bear the Western railroad stocks, but at present Chicago is as wildly bullish on both stocks and wheat as it was in 1879, and for the same reason—a shortage in the foreign crops forerunning an enormous export movement of our breadstuffs. The shipment of these will bring back the gold we are now shipping. Meanwhile the receipt of the gold abroad will doubtless produce an easier feeling and lead to the purchase of our stocks.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Business of the Banks for the Week Ending April 18.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—The following are the statements of the clearing-houses for the week ending April 18:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$576,820,954	.....	2.1
Boston	97,957,884	.....	6.0
Chicago	81,522,000	4.1	.....
Philadelphia	67,496,675	.....	9.0
St. Louis	20,620,533	.....	5.7
San Francisco	18,284,237	.....	0.3
Baltimore	13,951,970	.....	5.5
New Orleans	10,320,016	17.4	.....
Cincinnati	13,667,150	5.0	.....
Pittsburg	14,939,979	.....	10.8
Kansas City	9,040,044	.....	18.4
Louisville	7,693,568	7.0	.....
Buffalo	6,971,057	6.1	.....
Galveston	4,851,509	342.4	.....
Milwaukee	4,821,724	6.8	.....
Minneapolis	6,080,359	8.2	.....
Providence	6,134,700	19.6	.....
Detroit	6,692,782	19.8	.....
Cleveland	4,958,344	4.4	.....
Omaha	3,693,186	.....	23.5
Denver	4,557,573	0.3	.....
St. Paul	3,863,232	.....	14.4
Indianapolis	4,046,894	133.8	.....
Columbus	3,363,700	7.2	.....
Memphis	2,105,993	.....	1.8
Dallas	1,914,431	1.7	.....
Duluth	1,577,744	.....	14.5
Hartford	2,064,498	13.5	.....
Richmond	2,405,836	16.7	.....
Nashville	2,043,375	.....	5.6
Portland Ore.	1,878,696	7.6	.....
Fort Worth	1,945,640	49.7	.....
Sioux City	1,069,023	27.0	.....
Seattle	892,715	.....	12.3
Norfolk	963,665	34.1	.....
Tacoma	872,924	5.4	.....
Grand Rapids	782,144	4.3	.....
Wilmington	907,604	.....	7.1
Syracuse	896,846	16.8	.....
Wichita	516,596	.....	32.6
Lowell	803,905	.....	1.0
Salt Lake	1,740,219	96.1	.....
Washington	1,645,599	.....	14.8
Peoria	1,778,876	47.8	.....
St. Joseph	1,434,067	1.3	.....
New Haven	1,363,022	6.2	.....
Springfield	1,322,863	5.1	.....
Portland, Me.	1,218,864	13.6	.....
Worcester	1,257,625	3.1	.....
Birmingham	664,120	.....	29.8
Des Moines	1,012,436	47.5	.....
Chattanooga	464,000	.....	31.0
New Bedford	454,493	1.8	.....
Lexington	431,450	.....	19.3
Topeka	348,035	.....	6.8
Lincoln	507,249	.....	1.9
Montreal	9,323,395	9.6	.....
Halifax	1,121,701	.....	3.4
Houston	399,152	.....	0.5
*Rochester	1,481,557	.....	0.5
Total	$1,142,723,263	.....	0.3
Outside New York	465,902,309	.....	0.5

*Not included in totals.

ON THE EUROPEAN EXCHANGES.

Stocks Decline in the London Market—Signs of a Financial Crisis.

LONDON, April 19.—There was a fair demand for discount during the last week at 3¼ for three months and 3 for short. Further orders for gold for the Continent, combined with the bullion requirements of Scotch banks and the usual May term payments, will probably cause another increase of the Bank of England rate within a fortnight.

On the Stock Exchange during the week business was active, yet values generally tend to recede. The uneasiness in the foreign department affects all the other departments. Paris advices say that operators burdened with blocks of Portuguese, Brazilian, and Chilean stocks are showing signs of distress, which information creates fears of a crisis, and the further financial complications in the Argentine Republic add to the depression. During the week Chilean securities fell 5¾; Argentine, 5; Brazilian, 3¼; Mexican, 1¼; and Spanish and Portuguese, ¾.

British funds were weak and dropped ⅛. Rupee paper fell ⅛. Some Colonial Government stocks declined on the partial failure of the new Victorian loan, only two-thirds of which was placed out of the £3,000,000 offered. English railway securities were strong, showing an average rise of ¾.

American railway securities were irregular, but the balance of the changes was favorable. Variations in prices for the week include the following: Increases—Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Sault Ste. Marie and Southwestern, 2; Union Pacific shares, Wabash preferred, and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, 1½ each; Lake Shore, Erie preferred, Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, Louisville & Nashville mortgage, and Mexican Central priority, 1 each; Central Pacific shares and St. Paul common, ⅝ each; Denver and Rio Grande common and Mexican Central mortgage, ½ each. Decreases: Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 2; Northern Pacific preferred, 1.

Canadian railway securities were dull. The Grand Trunk stocks were especially flat after Tuesday's meeting of shareholders. Grand Trunk first and second preferred show a fall of 2 each on the week, while do third preferences and guaranteed stock declined 1 each and ordinary ½. The securities of the Mexican railway were firm, firsts gaining 1¼ and seconds ¾. Among the miscellaneous securities American meat shares droop under the fall of prices due to excessive imports. Eastmans lost ⅞ on the week, Allsopps 1½, and Rio Tintos ⅝.

PARIS, April 19.—There was a general shrinkage of values on the bourse throughout the week, many weak speculators trying to unload on falling of prices. Yesterday everything closed at a decline. The week's falls include the following: Three per cent rentes, 45 centimes; Credit Foncier, 15 francs; Rio Tinto, 10 francs; Bank of France, 35 francs. Portuguese, Spanish, and foreign securities generally lost 2 per cent.

BERLIN, April 19.—Business on the boerse during the week was irregular. Foreign securities were depressed. Reports of an influx of orders caused a rise in Harpeners and Bochumers yesterday of two points. The final quotations included the following: Prussian 4s, 105.50; Deutsche Bank, 150; Mexican 6s, 89.40; Rubles, 210.75; Bochumers, 131; Harpeners, 179; short exchange on London, 20.38; long do, 20.25; private discount, 2⅝.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—The boerse was quiet during the week past and business dull. The closing prices of yesterday include: Hungarian gold rente, 92; Italian 5s, 93; Russian 4s, 99.40; Spanish 4s, 75.50; short exchange on London, 20.39; private discount, 2⅛.

LAWYER PHŒBE COUZINS,

Like the English Sparrow, Fights All the Other Birds—Drives Them Off or Makes Itself a General Pugnacious Nuisance.

Chicago Dispatch to the New York *Sun*, April 17: Phœbe Couzins was locked out of the office of the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission this morning. Miss Couzins came around to her office at the usual hour, 10 o'clock.

She found a big janitor standing in front of the door, and the janitor refused to go away. He had been ordered by Mrs. Potter Palmer and members of the Executive Committee of the lady managers to keep Miss Couzins out of the room, by force if necessary.

Miss Couzins did not waste many words with the big janitor. She executed a flank movement, and by dodging through a number of other World's Fair offices managed to get into the waiting-room adjoining the office she formerly occupied.

"I am far, far from vanquished," she said, "for the action of the committee in removing me was irregular and will not stand. They think I am no longer Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, but I am, and will continue to exercise my rights in spite of all the women who are trying to make a drawing-room affair of the entire Exposition."

Miss Couzins waited around until her usual time for closing the office, and then went to her hotel. She intends to report for duty every day, and may sue out an injunction restraining the other women from taking the office away from her.

She knows too much for the other members of the board, and the quarrels that were begun at the November session have been continued with increasing fury every since. When the Board of Control of the National Commission met in February it gave Mrs. Potter Palmer and her committee absolute power in all matters relating to the Board of Lady Managers.

Knowing that the committee would endeavor to get rid of her Miss Couzins had the official minutes printed at her own expense to show that she was an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee. This so inflamed the members that they cited Miss Couzins to appear for trial. But she disobeyed the summons and was discharged from her office.

Now Miss Couzins asserts that the Executive Committee had no authority to discharge her and threatens to carry her case to Congress, if necessary, to get her rights. She has been telegraphing all day to Benjamin F. Butler and expects him to come to Chicago and take charge of her case.

Mrs. Palmer and members of the Executive Committee did not dismiss Miss Couzins until they had been assured by Walter Q. Gresham and Ben Butterworth that such action could be legally taken. Miss Couzins half blames Secretary Dickinson of the National Commission for all her trouble.

She affirms that he has conspired with the ladies of the Executive Committee, and that he has never missed a chance to make her odious. If she is finally obliged to leave the office of Secretary she threatens to take the platform and tell all kinds of stories about the big Fair and the lady managers of it in particular.

"I will make those people sick before they get through with me," Miss Couzins said today. "They have not won a victory yet by any means. The trouble is that Mrs. Palmer has chosen a very weak set of women for her lieutenants, and they are sure to bring disaster on the Exposition before they get through."

Miss Couzins found in the office she appropriated today nothing but a typewriter and a framed motto, "Love One Another." She turned the motto face to the wall and was ready for business.

"They have locked me out," she said to a newspaper man, "and taken away everything but my appetite, yet here I am, ready to transact any business that may come up." Luncheon for the Executive Committee was served from the Palmer House, and that for Miss Couzins from the Grand Pacific, thus perhaps opening the way for dragging the two caravansaries into the row. The Ladies' Executive Committee, by way of a dessert, appointed a successor for Miss Couzins. Their choice was Mrs. Susan G. Cook of Tennessee, who was declared "acting Secretary of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers, vice Phœbe Couzins, discharged."

An interesting feature of the fight is the immediate cost to Uncle Sam. There are twenty-four members of the Executive Committee who draw $5 per diem each when the committee is in session. It having taken five days to remove Miss Couzins, as far as up to date she has been removed, the expense incurred is about $720.

Is It a Tin Panic?

The first fruits of the McKinley bill, it will be remembered, were a money stringency early last fall, caused in part by the locking up of all the money available to merchants in the importation of dry goods, woolens, etc., rushed in to take advantage of the lower rates of duty before the bill should become law. A similar financial difficulty is threatened now on account of the McKinley duty on tin, which July 1 doubles the existing duty. Of course consumers and importers have been straining every nerve to pile up and carry all that can be afforded by cash or credit at the old prices. The British producers a year ago clapped on just as much increase of their price as the McKinley duty, coldly calculating on the certain and plain necessity of the Americans to stock up in advance of the taking effect of that duty. They have had a rich harvest in supplying us for a long term ahead at fancy prices. But such prosperity brings its Nemesis in overdoing, and today it is announced that the great Welsh producers are to shut down for a month—a bad sign as to the immediate future of their market. But a fall in the metal price could do us little good, with our stores already filled to bursting with supplies bought at high prices. So does the wisdom of man monkeying with the great currents of trade produce loss and distress for the masses—while a few able capitalists get richer still—on two sides of the Atlantic. If there be tin enough to supply ourselves in this country and to spare, as is vociferously asserted, the time would have come soon enough naturally for its development without this disturbance.—*Boston Transcript (Rep.).*



Don't be a spider and *crawl* in these days! Why not keep up with the nineteenth century? *You* would not buy a steam engine made like those of a century ago. Then why should you buy the old-fashioned, big, drastic pills that gripe and debilitate your system?

As great improvements have been made in pills as in steam engines. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are tiny, sugar-coated granules, or pills, are easiest to take, and never gripe or shock the system.

They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

One little Pellet's a laxative, three to four are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels—quickly, but thoroughly. They're the *cheapest* pill, sold by druggists, because you only pay for *the good* you get. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, every time, or your money is returned. That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on.

Can you ask more?

GOETHE'S VISIT TO CARLSBAD

His Life Greatly Prolonged.

There is no doubt that the life of the great poet was greatly prolonged by drinking the waters of the Sprudel Spring. In our day we have the Sprudel Spring brought to us in the form of Salt, which is obtained by evaporation from the waters of Carlsbad.

The Natural *Carlsbad Sprudel Salt* (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but it is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstructions by aiding nature. It acts soothingly and without pain, and is, therefore, far superior than all pills, purgatives and other remedies. It is best taken during the Spring and Summer months. Beware of imitations. The genuine article has the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., sole agents, 6 Barclay street, New York, and the seal of the city on every bottle.

TO SMOKERS.

Accumulations of mucus are especially well marked in the morning after smoking during the evening hours, when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food entering the stomach at this time will become covered with this tenacious coating, which for a time prevents the action of the gastric ferments, and so hinders proper digestion. One or two of the Soden Mineral Pastilles taken in the morning before breakfast will clear the throat and stomach of all these accumulations of mucus.

Dr. F. L. Feigenblatt writes: "I have tried the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a patient suffering from irritation of the throat, due to smoking, and they proved very satisfactory." The genuine imported Soden Pastilles must have the signature and testimonial of Sir Morrell Mackenzie around each box. Price 50c.

SHANDON BELLS PERFUME

DELICATE, FRAGRANT, LASTING.

Its fragrance is that of the opening buds of Spring. Once used you will have no other.
If your dealer doesn't keep it send 50c in stamps for a bottle to

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SHANDON BELLS the Only Toilet Soap.

NEWSDEALERS BUY DIRECT AT THE HOME OFFICE AND GET THE LOWEST TRADE PRICE FOR THE TRIBUNE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS SOLICITED SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE

Hobbs' Nerve Tonic Pills.

Cure Insomnia, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples, and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in Either Sex.

If you are suffering from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood, or Past Errors you should at once take Dr. Hobbs' Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Renewer. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

To Inventors, Patent Owners, and Manufacturers.

European Patent Rights, provisional or otherwise, for useful American inventions (large or small) negotiated and placed, when found satisfactory, with English capitalists and syndicates. Agencies of first-class American specialties also arranged for. For full particulars apply to ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. 15 Cockspur-st., Pall Mall East, London, S. W.

NEWSDEALERS BUY DIRECT AT THE HOME OFFICE AND GET THE LOWEST TRADE PRICE FOR THE TRIBUNE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS SOLICITED SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE

Vaughan's Seed Store SEND FOR CATALOGUE 88 STATE ST.



Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash-Av., Chicago.

DO YOU SEE? NO! GO TO Fowler 38 E. MADISON ST.

Geneva Optical Co 23 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

PORCELAINS.

The wonderful advance of art in the manufacture of porcelains in recent years will be forcibly brought to mind on inspection of our magnificent collection. We aim to present to the Chicago public an assortment of Artistic China, Rich Cut Glass, Ornaments, and Lamps, such as shall not be excelled anywhere in the United States.

Burley & Company

77, 79, and 81 State Street.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR The Celebrated CHOCOLAT MENIER Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLION Lbs.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED 102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—GIVEN AWAY—AN OUTFIT FOR CLEANING DIAMONDS. Don't fail to get one. A complete stock of diamonds at importers' prices. Trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service: hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE; understands care of horses; good driver; willing to make himself useful about place. A P 70, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN LAWYER of energy and ability, with six years' experience as specialist in machine company suits and collections, and with a good general knowledge of the agricultural machinery business, whose service would be valuable in the sale, collection, or financial department of a large concern, desires a position with a Western corporation where ability will advance. Can give security and will go to any part of the country. Address T., Room 14, Blackstone Building, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, German, French, and Spanish as watchman, clerk, or bartender. Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—MILLINER-TRIMMER, making her own designs; just arrived; Parisian, speaking enough English; wishes employment for season; experienced. Address H 78, Tribune office.

Cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DANISH GIRLS as cook and second girl to go to the country in the summer; best references. Call at 369 45th-st., Monday or Tuesday.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent German girl; good references. 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR store in the country; dry goods and clothing; must furnish good references. Call 240 Monroe-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN AS CORRESPONDENT and take charge of office. Give references. Address H 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—JR. DRUG CLERK; REG. ASSISTANT preferred. Call 445 N. Clark. C. F. FELDKAMP.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK ASSISTANT; REG.; German or Scandinavian preferred. H N 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN-AMERICAN DRUG CLERK. Cor. Sedgwick and Center-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED cigar salesman to travel in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; also one to travel South. Applications to receive notice must state particulars as to experience; only first-class men wanted, and for such permanent position with good salary. Address F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN LOCATED in Chicago to represent a Philadelphia ladies' cloak manufacturer; must have good references and trade; security required. Address "Cloak," P.-O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN LOCATED in Chicago to represent ladies' dress trimming manufacturer; only experienced need apply. Address "Trimmings," P.-O. Box 1,592, Phila., Pa.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD WHO can make himself useful in clothing and furnishing goods store. 121 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC AMERICAN boy, 16 to 18 years old; office and outside work. Address, with references, J 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY. WAVERLY HOTEL, 262 Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FOUNDRY FOREMAN; ONE skilled in heavy work of all kinds, in loam, dry and green sand work; must be well up in this line and strictly temperate; permanent position and good wages to the right man. Address, giving experience and reference, BOLE, Box 624, Columbus, O.

WANTED—GOOD PATTERNMAKER, TO TAKE charge of shop; must understand architectural iron and general pattern work. NICOL, BURR & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BODY MAKERS FOR heavy work; steady employment. L. GLESENKAMP & SON, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SUIT CUTTER. ARNHEIM, Clark and Monroe.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK. ALLEN House, Stock-Yards.

WANTED—HARDWOOD FINISHER. H. N. ROSENBLATT & CO., 237 Monroe-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT, sober coachman; must be well recommended and of good appearance; good wages and steady employment to the right man. H 72, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC spirit and wine department managing salesman; state fully your knowledge and past experience in this line, otherwise no attention will be paid to applications. Address, by letter only, CHARLES H. SLACK, Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR PERMANENT position in Texas; good pay and expense allowance; $100 required. Address E 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO SELL AND COLLECT out of city; $65 per month paid; $100 cash necessary. Best of references given and required. Address Manufacturing Co., P. Q. 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO DO WRITING at home. Inclose 10c for 100-page book with particulars to J. H. WOODBURY, Station E, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DENTIST; MUST call at 6 p. m., or address F. C. GOODWIN, Room 219 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO MANAGE branch office; salary $900 per year; must furnish best references and $250 cash capital. Address Room 3 Post-Office Building, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Cooks.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; references required. 357 East 40th-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WITH GOOD references for light permanent work; $30 per month, and increase if satisfactory. C 182, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRING TO LEARN shorthand and typewriting in office of reputable court and speech reporter, who will assist her to excellent position and allow her to pay part of tuition doing typewriting work. Address N 82, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

37 25TH-ST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT table; moderate terms; no May moving.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Rooms, with board.

397 EAST 40TH-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent; also day board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; with or without board.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; in apartments 9 and 10, including board in the cafe; in "The Allen," on Oakland-blvd. Apply to MRS. MORRIS.

North Side.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT DOUBLE, ALSO single rooms, with board.

424 BELDEN-AV.—2D FLAT; BOARD AND rooms for gentlemen; very reasonable.

West Side.

473 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ROOM with board.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL—2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—A very choice suite of rooms can now be secured.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WE WILL FURNISH YOU WITH every particular concerning board and rooms in every part of the city free of charge. The General Exchange Co., 401 and 402 Home Insurance Bldg.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, will find a list of desirable places which we can recommend, by calling. CARR, HENDERSON & RANSOM, 649 and 651 Rookery.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room—By young gentleman, in private American or German family, within 20 minutes' walking distance from Stock-Yards; state terms, which must not exceed $6 per week. Address H 77, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE erection of the joint city and county building, to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward square (size of block 660 feet square). The proposed building to have four fronts, three stories with basement, and constructed on the plan of what is known as slow combustion. Cost of building complete not to exceed $350,000. All plans to be submitted on or before May 15th, 1891. City and county reserve the right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars apply to HON. G. M. SCOTT, Mayor, HON. G. W. BARTCH, Probate Judge. Salt Lake City, Utah, April 4th, 1891.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE—ESTATE OF THE International Publishing House and the Thorne Publishing Company.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he was on March 9, A. D. 1891, by one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in a certain cause then pending in said Circuit Court, entitled Thomas Macqueen vs. William W. Wise et al., General No. 89,553, term No. 3,972, duly appointed Receiver of the International Publishing House and of the Thorne Publishing Company. Corporations doing business in Chicago, Ill.

All persons having claims against the said International Publishing House and said Thorne Publishing Company or either of them are hereby notified to present such claims under oath to me, at my office, Room 95, Metropolitan Block, (163 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.) on or before May 15, A. D. 1891.

Notice is further given that on April 14, 1891, an order was entered in said court directing the Receiver to notify all creditors to so present their claims within the time above mentioned.

Dated Chicago April 14, A. D. 1891. GEORGE W. WOODBURY, Receiver.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of Rand, McNally & Co. will be held at the office of the company, 166 and 168 Adams-st, Chicago, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors and for such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. T. C. HAYNES, secretary.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARROLL—SPECIALTY, DISEASES OF women. Consultation free. 75 Madison-st.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GEM FRUIT-Can Holder and Filler; easy seller, good profit, and wanted in every household; send stamp for terms. I. BURR, De Kalb, Ill.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LOTS; they are selling like hot cakes, as I only require $2 a week; no advance payments; free excursion every day. Please call. C. H. STODDART, 125 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

F. H. MORICE, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT; CORPORATION or copartnership books opened, closed, and examined; intricate accounts audited and adjusted; city references. 1219 Chamber of Commerce.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S. 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTLEMEN'S cast-off clothing. Address M. G., 2296 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIKES & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

ROBERTS' WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILERS. We are now manufacturing these light-weight, high-pressure boilers for yacht or stationary use. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 144 LA SALLE-st., will move to 296 Wabash-av. May 1; now is the time to secure bargains; renting and repairing a specialty. Telephone 2331.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—10 GOOD SOPRANOS AND 6 CONTRALTOS for comic opera; 12 weeks; good voices and of good appearance. Call immediately at the Waverly Hotel, at the corner of Clark and Lake-sts. Room 13.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 DEARborn-st., telephone 1749.
SOUTH SIDE.
47th-st., cor. Champlain-av., 110x153 ft.; cheap.
45th-st., near Langley-av., 24x120 ft.
Forrestville-av., cor. 46th-st., 110x120 ft.
Jeffery-av., n. e. cor. 72d-st., 297 ft.
Langley-av., cor. 50th-st., 100x125 ft.
Woodlawn-av., near 65th-st., 100x165 ft.
Sheridan-av., near 64th-st., 50x165 ft.
Lexington-av., near 66th-st., 50x125 ft.
Lafayette-av., cor. 77th-st., 100x160 ft.
Eleanor-av., near 84th-st., 240x126 ft.
Elizabeth-av., near 86th-st., 75x126 ft.
Vincennes-av., near 45th-st., 50x120 ft.; cheap.
South Park-av., cor. 65th-st., 125x125 ft.
South Park-av., near 64th-st., 125x125 ft.
Langley-av., 2-story frame flats; price, $4,100.
Wharton-av., near 65th-st., 37½x125 ft.
Robertson-av., near Hope-av., 84x60 ft.
$1,500 mortgage on real estate valued at $3,000, bearing 8 per cent interest.
NORTH SIDE.
Barry-av., 197 ft. west of the Lake Shore-drive, 75x199 ft. to alley, $175.
Choice investment—Block of 5 well rented houses paying good interest on price, $50,000.
Diversey-av., near the Lake Shore-drive, 100x150 ft.
84 Dayton-st., near Garfield-av., 2-story and basement brick house.
In Birchwood—Sherwin-av., near Forest, 50x150 ft.
In Argyle Park, several choice properties, improved and unimproved.
In South Evanston—Chicago-av., near Lee-st., desirable 9-room frame residence; lot 50x160 ft.
In South Evanston—Ridge-av., corner Madison-av., 99x160 ft.
N. Halsted-st., near Fullerton-av., 2-story 9-room frame house; price $6,000.
La Salle-av., north of Division-st., choice residence property; price $30,000.
WEST SIDE.
W. Adams-st., near Homan-av., 25x124 ft.
W. Monroe-st., near Homan-av., 100x191 ft.
In Hermosa—McCauley-st., near Armitage-av., 6-room frame cottage; lot 28x125 ft.; price $2,800.
Near Cragin Station, on the C., M. & St. P. Ry., choice 25-acre tract for immediate subdivision.
Sacramento-av., cor. 43d-st., 5 acres.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
Telephone 1749. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Good two-story brick houses and flats on easy payments, $3,100 to $3,380; cottages, $1,800; lots $550 up; west of Humboldt Park; North-av. street-car line will be extended to them this summer. Apply at this office or at our branch office, corner North and Homan-avs.; take North-av. cars to property.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The old University property, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and 34th-st.
BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Way below value.
99 feet frontage on 34th-st.
200 feet frontage on College-place.
200 feet frontage on University-place.
400 feet frontage on Rhodes-av.
All for sale for a few weeks at only $165 a foot on reasonable time. Will sell single lots if desired. Title guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
100x132, corner Cottage Grove-av. and 34th-st., $50,000.
Apply to D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.
Or to JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—3634 PRAIRIE-AV. NEW, MODern house, just completed; parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms and beautiful bathroom on second, two bed-rooms on third; large cedar closets; water on every floor; finished in hardwood throughout; beautifully decorated; plumbing of the best; water tested and guaranteed. This house is built in the best possible manner; location and all considered it is the best house offered for the money on the South Side.
Open from 2 to 5 p. m.
E. C. HULING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—
Groveland-av., near 30th-st., modern house, $5,800; big bargain; must be sold within a few days or property will be leased and taken out of the market; if you wish a desirable well-built home at a low price on easy terms do not let this opportunity go by.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN VLISSINGEN—
Groveland-av., south of 32d-st., one of the finest locations on the South Side; modern 2-story cellar and attic stone front 12-room residence, $11,500; price very low.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Improved inside real estate; must be sold immediately; 201 feet of frontage; 317 feet within ½ block of the Elevated road depot; must be sold in a lump; price, $36,000; pays over 7 per cent net now, and can be made to pay 15 per cent; this is the best bargain in the city; no exchange.
DANIEL J. HUBBARD,
Room 28, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Emerald-av., near 36th-st., 2-story frame. only $2,000.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—3638 LAKE-AV.—A MODERN 11-ROOM dwelling, finely finished; plumbing of the very best quality; bath-room finished with marble; five wood mantels made by A. H. Andrews & Co. from special designs; completely wired for electric lighting and all fixtures combined for gas and electric lighting; price for April $14,000.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Call for permit. Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 100 FT., BET. 56TH AND 57th-sts., per foot, $175.
State-st., 100 ft., near 62d, per foot, $125.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— —$3,800— —$3,800
NEW FLATS! NEW FLATS! NEW FLATS!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
In order to sell at once we have decided to offer these fine new buildings at $3,800 each. Should bring $4,000. They will rent for 10 per cent net on this price.
Polk-st., between California and Washtenaw-avs., 4 and 5 room 2-story and high basement flats; best quality of pressed-brick fronts with heavy cut stone trimmings; bath-rooms, water, and sewer, etc.
Handsomely papered. Lots filled to grade.
These buildings are not the cheaply constructed, miserable affairs usually offered for sale. They are thoroughly well built, and
SHOW HONEST WORK THROUGHOUT.
PRICE $3,800. Agent on the ground.
KNOTT & LEWIS, Owners,
92 Washington-st.
Near Douglas Park; Wisconsin Central depot and street-cars.
$3,800— —$3,800

FOR SALE—12TH AND 14TH-STS.: LOTS FROM $600 to $1,200; easy terms; only 4 miles from Court-House; easy terms.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 LARGE LOTS ADJOINING Grant Locomotive Works, for only $3,000; $2,000 cash; balance very easy.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEW BEDFORD stone-front house, 1118 Washington-blvd.; has 12 rooms, laundry, etc.; finished in oak throughout; lot 25x118 ft.; open every day.
J. N. CUNNING, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 639. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—707 WARREN-AV., BETWEEN CALifornia-av. and Francisco-st., modern residence, 10 rooms; rents for $65.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—FOR CAPITALISTS—
$60,000 will buy 75x150 on SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., near ADAMS; IMPROVED.
THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.
FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MULLER,
108 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County for the purchase of the following described property, being a portion of that known as the "Reform School Grounds," situated in the Town of Hyde Park, namely: Lots 15 and 16, in Block 3, of the Reform School property. Bidders to state their own terms. The county will furnish an abstract of the property in case of sale.
A certified check or a certificate of deposit for the sum of five hundred (500) dollars, made payable to the order of the President of said board, to accompany each bid. Each bidder's deposit will be returned, in case his bid is rejected; or, in case it is accepted, upon his promptly complying with the terms of his bid after its acceptance by the said board; but in case he shall fail to promptly comply with such provisions, the deposits shall be forfeited to the county.
Bids will be received by the Superintendent of Public Service at his office, Room 205, Cook County Court-House, until Monday, April 27, A. D., 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time they will be transmitted to the Board of Commissioners, by whom they will be publicly opened. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
M. S. HYLAND,
Superintendent of Public Service of Cook County.
Chicago, April 18, A. D., 1891.

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., corner 46th-st., 155 ft.; cheap.
Calumet-av., corner 49th-st., 225x141 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 49th-st., 110 ft., e. f.; cheap.
Cottage Grove-av., north of 46th-st., 50 ft., w. f.
South Park-av., fronting Washington Park, 175 ft.; $85.
South Park-av., between 60th and 61st-sts., 50 ft., e.f.; $55.
Vincennes-av., corner 46th-st., 50 ft.; snap.
St. Lawrence-av., corner 47th-st., 110x153 ft.; good business corner. Inquire of
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
A brick, cut-stone front house, built in modern style, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.; 12 rooms, lot 36x142; boulevarded avenue, stone sidewalks; unobstructed view of Lake Michigan; near the cable and the 43d-st. depot of the Illinois Central suburban service road; only 17 minutes to Van Buren-st.; fare 5c, and 5-minute trains morning and evening; price $11,500 for 30 days; worth $16,000.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH,
Tel. 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; $50 PER FOOT; THE CORner adjoining this lot sold for $65 per foot; Farwell-av., near 68th-st.; lot 24x122. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 139 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—3,000 NEW HOUSES needed for new men in manufactories of South Chicago and World's Fair at Jackson Park; 100 fresh lots placed on market on 83d and 84th, Summer and Sherman-av., right in between South Chicago and Jackson Park, at only $500 and $600 per lot; easy terms; will double this year; first to call first served. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, Room 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK—NEW modern houses, $4,200 to $25,000.
H. R. BUCHANAN, 801 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., finely-finished new brick residence, 11 rooms; lot 25x125 to alley; $11,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT JACKSON PARK—HOTEL SITE, one block from elevated, cable, and I. C. Ry., and one block from 63d-st. entrance to World's Fair, including corner. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEAR JACKSON PARK, 49½X125, ON Madison-av., corner 73d-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Will sacrifice a 2-story modern house and lot 25x..., near 57th and Halsted-sts.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. front; 50x140 ft., 100 ft. n. of 74th-st., e. front. Lots on Dickey-st., 50x133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. front. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 to 16-foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6131 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WINTER AND 57TH-ST., 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily; fare 5c. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MORGAN PARK.
New subdivision on the Ridge and inside of town limits.
Between the new Chicago Central and the Rock Island suburban railroads.
Finest opportunity for investment now offered.
Lots $250 and upwards, including improvements.
Easy payments.
Call or send for plat. CHAS. T. GILBERT,
Room 540 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR $100 EACH ON REASONable terms; Block 5, Morton's subdivision, 35, 36, 14, Thornton Township. OWNER, Room 23, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY IN RIVERside, 23 minutes out on C., B. & Q. R. R.; over $2,000,000 has been spent here to make the most beautiful roads and parks in the world; choice lots at reasonable prices to those who want beautiful homes. W. W. HUTCHINSON,
225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—WE MAKE A SPECIALty of Evanston and north shore property; can offer some bargains in choice homes and building sites. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, HOUSES, LOTS, blocks, and acres (my own property) at lower figures than any commission man can afford to sell for. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GLEN ELLYN HALF ACRE LOTS—$500 EACH; ONE-FIFTH CASH, balance at 6 per cent. This property is high, rolling, and picturesque, having an elevation of 200 feet above the lake; plats and particulars furnished.
W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 123 and 124.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHERMAN AND MAPLE-avs.; also Gaffield-place and Gibbs-st., near Noyes-st. depot on St. Paul road; electric light, sewer, and water; will sell on time to parties wishing to build. Call 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—MY BRICK RESIDENCE, WITH large grounds; all modern improvements; will sell at a bargain and on time; title perfect and property is clear; "no exchange." Call 1308 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—WHEATON, COTTAGE, $1,000; Wheaton, two-story, $3,000; Wheaton, five acres, $1,200; Wheaton, lots on long time; be sure and see me before buying in Wheaton. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—7-ROOM house, $1,800.
At South Evanston—8-room house, $2,000.
On monthly payments if desired.
W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES AND LOTS at $2,000 to $10,000 on terms to suit.
W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCKyards on Lake Shore, only $35 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND ACRES AT Hinsdale; at great bargain.
J. H. BALLAGH, Hinsdale, Ill.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD AND BEVERLY HILLS.
I will syndicate one block on Ashland-av. at 93d-st.; sidewalk, shade trees, streets graded; 48 lots, $400 each; one-quarter cash; single lots now selling in adjoining block at $350 to $750 each.
CHAS. T. GILBERT,
Room 540 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—SOME BARGAINS IN IMPROVED property at Riverside, 11 miles out on C., B. & Q.; 69 trains. JOHN A. ELLIS, 97, 161 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR SUBDIVISION, COR. 51st and Kedzie-av., 27½ acres near two R. R. Stations; water in street; street-cars to run on 51st; vicinity improving rapidly; only $2,500; investigate.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
60 acres in Hammond, $89,000.
5 acres in 89th-st. and Luella, $12,500.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N. E. COR. KEDZIE-AV. and 83d-st., 4 blocks east of Clarkdale, at crossing of Wabash and C. & G. T. R. R.; ripe for subdivision; bargain; $1,500 per acre.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—
94 acres excellent land, with good house, barns, and outbuildings, in nice order, in Lake County, near Lake Forest, at a bargain. If not sold will rent subject to sale. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
MODERN RESIDENCE
And vacant property on the South Side from owners; we will advertise free and push it; no sale no commission. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery Rotunda.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, s. w. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTIES OWNING PROPERTY IN or near Los Angeles, Cal., and wishing to dispose of same, address at once M. A. BRONSON, care of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE CHOICE ORANGE LAND OR a fine residence in Los Angeles, all clear, for Chicago property. Address IRA S. SHERMAN, 169 Clark-st., Kuhn's Hotel, Chicago.

IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY IN GOOD locality, inside of three miles from the Court-House, will be taken in exchange for valuable North shore residence property, between Sheridan-drive and the Lake. Address HERDIEN & HOFFLUND, Room 1, 153 E. Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A FINE MODern house of 8 rooms on Cornell-av., in Hyde Park, within one block of Hyde Park station; price $9,000; will take North Evanston house and lot, clear; balance cash. Address B G 90, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS OF $500 TO $50,000.
To Loan on Real Estate.
A Special Fund. No Delay.
Building Loans Made.
Lowest Rates. Money Ready.
Call for my Rates.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 95 Washington-st., near Clark.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

BUTLER & LOOMIS—LOANS—461 ROOKERY. NO charges for drawing papers.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BALance purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 33d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.
116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at current rates. JOHN A. ELLIS, 97, 161 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts at 5, 6 AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—MONEY QUICK TO SAVE FORCED sale; 3 pieces alley road property; investors can double money; Grand-blvd. corner; $30,000; 2 others. Address L 156, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO $12,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate at 6 per cent. without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FINANCIAL.

ATTENTION—THE SECURITY LOAN AND Savings Bank, 137 La Salle-st., allows interest on deposits and trust funds, solicits interviews if a bank account is desired; loans made. Established 1886.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. LOANS MADE. CARMEL & CO., Room 2, 127 La Salle-st.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st. (ground floor).
We shall remove Monday, April 27, to our former offices, 86 La Salle-st. (main floor).

MONEY TO LOAN BY RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE party—$25 to $2,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, mortgages, or any good collateral. Address D 158, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, FORtune teller and healer. 145 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdences, Nos. 3922, 3924, 3926, and 3928 Lake-av. These houses have 11 living rooms and are first-class throughout, both in finish and sanitary arrangements; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, gas fixtures, marble mantels, with cabinet mirrors, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, hot-air furnaces, cooking ranges, electric bells, speaking tubes, and porcelain laundry tubs; immediate possession; stable if desired. Illinois Central trains within one block; cable-cars within two blocks. Rent very reasonable to first-class tenants. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED 10-ROOM dwelling, No. 3934 GROVELAND-AV., with 30 ft. lot, east front, near 31st-st. station of Illinois Central R. R.; all in thorough repair; will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, at a reasonable rental to a desirable tenant; immediate possession. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 97 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

FOR RENT—FIFTEEN-ROOM COMPLETELY furnished house on Indiana-av., bet. 16th and 18th-sts., from May 1 to Nov. 1, to private family only; fine condition, new and best plumbing, brick barn, four stalls; without barn $125 per month, with barn $150.
W. C. PARKER,
101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR RENT—3840 LAKE-AV.—MODERN 11-room house, finely finished, all plumbing of best quality; bath-room finished in marble; near Illinois Central R. R. station and cable-cars; $100 a month.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—3147 FOREST-AV. MODERN stone-front 11-room house.

FOR RENT—52 OAKWOOD-AV., A FIRST-CLASS residence of 10 rooms; d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; all modern conveniences; near I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. For particulars apply to FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st., or to janitor in rear 3930 Lake-av.; open today.

TO RENT—3649 INDIANA-AV., STONE-FRONT 10-room house, with all conveniences, $55. Apply Room 54, 230 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3145 GROVELAND-AV.—GOOD REpair; all conveniences, including awnings, etc.; one minute from I. C. R. R. and cable; rent $40.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
130 La Salle-st.
183 S. Morgan-st., elegant modern brick flat, first or second floor; 6 rooms; $30.50.
309 Warren-av., brick house; 10 rooms.
377 Warren-av., house, 10 rooms; $35.
324 W. Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms; $55.
554 W. Monroe-st., brick, 12 rooms; $85.
Also extensive list of others.

TO RENT—399 WARREN-AV. AND 986 MONroe-st.; houses have dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; are desirable homes. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR RENT—793 WARREN-AV., NEAR CALIfornia-av., modern two-story brick and stone residence, 11 rooms.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—133 PEORIA-ST., NEAR ADAMS—6-room modern cottage, with barn, $35.

North Side.

TO RENT—AN 11-ROOM HOUSE, S. E. FRONT, steam apparatus, cor. Chestnut and North State. Inquire 76 Walton-st. or within.

TO RENT—60 CASS-ST.—DESIRABLE 14 ROOM house; good location for renting rooms.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WEBSTER, COR. SEMINARY-AV., lot 86x125; elegant modern brick residence, 13 rooms, two baths, steam heat, etc.; brick barn.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
54 St. Clair-st., 11 rooms; hardwood finish.
386 Ontario-st., 14-room house; butler at 380 Ontario-st. will show houses.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
Modern 12-room house, 224 Dearborn-av.; will put in good repair for desirable tenant. Room 306, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—271 LA SALLE-AV., BROWN-STONE front. J. H. JOHNSON, 209, 130 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
BY C. H. MULLIKEN,
Agent for the care and management of property.
Room 99, 101 Washington-st.
(Will remove on or about April 22 to Room 402, 84-86 La Salle-st.)
NORTH SIDE.
135 Dearborn-av., 12 rooms, brownstone front; hardwood finish.
9 Lincoln-av., 7 rooms; opposite Lincoln Park; $40.
"The Ottawa," choice flats, 5 to 7 rooms; cor. Chicago-av. and N. State-st.; rents $30 to $40.
173 N. State-st., 7-room flat, 2d floor; very nice.
311 E. Chicago-av., good, light store.
136 E. Kinzie-st., 2-story and basement store.
129 B 35th-st., 6-room brick house, fronting "Arcade Park," $30.
10 Eldridge-ct., 14-room stone-front house; $65.
11 Eldridge-ct., 14-room stone-front house; furnished.
54 E. 30th-st., 6-room flat, cor. Indiana-av.; very choice; $60.
125 35th-st., 7-room flat, w. c. bath, etc.; $27.50.
2270 Archer-av., 6-room flat, $30.
465 Western-av., nice new 6-room flat; only $13.

A COTTAGE HOUSE, PLEASANTLY SITUated in New Haven; very commodious; furnished; open fireplaces; billiard-room; grounds and stable; will be rented to a desirable tenant for six months from May 1. P.-O. Box 254, New Haven, Conn.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES OF 9 and 10 rooms, on 50th-st., near Madison-av.; the houses are semi-detached and finished in red oak. Apply on premises, to Supt. A. W. Green. Also one brown-stone house of 12 rooms, with barn, No. 33 Madison Park.
J. H. DUNHAM, Room 5 Balcony, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, 2½ blocks west of 43d-st. station Ill. Cent. Apply at 4446 Sidney-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence, delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, known as Evergreen Place; presently occupied by Geo. A. Ellis, Esq.; the house stands on lot 200x250 ft.; contains about 15 rooms; is surrounded by ornamental trees, has all modern improvements, and is in every way desirable. Apply to owner, WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON —7-room house.
At Ravenswood—9-room house, corner lot.
W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE HOMES AT RIVERSIDE, 11 miles out on C., B. & Q.; 69 trains; $45 to $90. JOHN A. ELLIS, 97, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—IN GLENCOE, 3 HOUSES OF from 8 to 12 rooms, well located, at $25, $30, and $40 per month; also 4 of 7 rooms in North Evanston at $12, or will sell at low figures.
C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM COTTAGE AT PROSPECT Park (Glen Ellyn), $16; elegant grounds, two acres, barn, fruit, lake, boats, etc.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—GOOD HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, FIRST-class condition, grounds large, shade plenty, mile south Highland Park, Ravinia; $15 per month. MRS. RUSSELL.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Armour flats located on Armour-av., Dearborn, 33d, and 34th-sts. There will be a few of these flats for rent from May 1st, for which we can make leases at once. Each flat contains 6 or 7 rooms, well-lighted with outside windows. Janitor service furnished, streets sprinkled, sidewalks kept clean, screens—in fact, for the rent asked are the most desirable flats in the city.
For information call on E. C. DODGE on the property or at our office.
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLATS, 172 OAKWOOD-blvd., steam heat, oak finish, gas logs, gas range, sideboard, hall carpeted, hot and cold water in all bed-rooms, bath-room, floor tiled, freight elevator, speaking-tube, electric door-opener and gas-lighting; large rooms, all lighted; near cable and steam cars; 2d flat, $75; 3d flat, $70. Apply at first flat, 172 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING, SUITES OF two and three rooms, including bath, electric light, steam heat, and service; prices ranging from $45 to $150 per month; cafe on ninth floor. Apply at agent's office, 624 Pullman Bldg.

TO RENT—232 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE (SEVEN-room) 2d flat to man and wife; price $1,500 per year.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; passenger elevator, janitor service, etc. Apply at building.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, S. W. COR. Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; steam heat, bath-room, etc.; rent $37.50. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM APARTMENTS, ELEgantly decorated, gas ranges, steam heat and janitor. St. Lawrence-av. and 44th-place.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOTEL ST. BENEDICT.
Corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av.
Elegant apartments of 7 and 9 rooms each in this fine building. Every apartment is complete with steam heat, gas fixtures, mirrors, mantels, garbage and ash chutes, and every convenience. For further information apply to janitor on premises or to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, 278 AND 280 ERIE-ST., between State and Dearborn; steam heat and janitor service.
Dwelling, 44 Scott-st.; will be put in good order. Inquire MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, N. W. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEW, CORNER CHESTNUT and State-sts.; 6 and 7 rooms; finished throughout with hardwood; steam heat, hot and cold water all year; gas ranges, ice chests, gas fixtures, curtains, janitor service; no ashes, no dirt; in fact, everything complete. Open Sundays.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS on Illinois, Pine, and Ohio-sts., convenient to business center and at old prices to first-class tenants. Inquire Hoyt's renting office, corner Pine and Indiana-sts.; open all hours.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEvator, janitor service, etc. Call at The Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—24 FIRST-CLASS FLATS, WOOD MANtels, bath, large yard, in my new block, corner North Clark and Belmont-av.; ready about April 1; 4, 6, and 8 rooms, from $15 to $30; examine them.

TO RENT—STATE-ST. NEAR DIVISION-ST. DEsirable 6 room apartment. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM FLATS; MODERN IMprovements; one corner basement, 50x60; corner Webster and Racine-avs. HENRY DISKS.

TO RENT—IN THE JAESCHKE, S. E. COR. OHIO and Cass-sts., elegant six room apartment; every modern convenience. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—129 EAST PEARSON-ST., 2D FLAT OF 7 rooms and store room; gas fixtures, mirrors, mantels, ice box, and range; is heated; has all modern improvements. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—491 LA SALLE-AV., 2 APARTMENTS at $50 and $35, barn at $12.50, per month. Apply 497 La Salle-av.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—22 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8-room flats; new brown-stone house finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $40. One block from station. M. M. BROWN, owner, 1022 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PULLMAN BUILDING; SINGLE rooms with baths, electric light, steam heat and service; prices from $25 to $40 per month; cafe on 9th floor. Apply at Agent's office, No. 624 Pullman Building.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," ON OAKWOOD-blvd.—Parlor in No. 28; two parlors and chamber in No. 25. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—2310 INDIANA-AV., A NICELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; price reasonable.

TO RENT—1312 INDIANA-AV., TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, facing lake; private family; use bath-room and parlor.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished. Top flat, 202 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HALF STORE WITH ONE LARGE window on Cottage Grove-av. between 39th and 41st-sts., Oakland; to rent only for office purposes; splendid location for coal dealer.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR RENT—FOR SALOON OR VARIETY Theater—The two stores, Nos. 496 and 498 State-st., 40x190; will rent separately.
KEEBLER & COMPANY, Exclusive Agents,
146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY—store on first floor, basement, second and third floors, well lighted on three sides, with power, steam heat, elevator, good shipping alley, etc., etc. Apply on premises at 43 Franklin-st. SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS.

TO RENT.—STORE 15X50 IN THE NEW RAND McNally building, Quincy-st. front. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST., LARGE store; will divide it; also entire building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1-STORY BRICK STORE, WITH living-rooms and a barn; 3654 Ashland-av.; low rent; will be put in good condition. E. C. JOHNSON & CO., 155 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—122 QUINCY-ST., NEARLY OPPOsite World's Fair headquarters; store 20x55; light front and rear; $75; basement 40x55, light front and rear, $50; or separately $25 and $30. S. W. PACKARD, 27 Borden Block.

FOR RENT—STORE AND 2D STORY, 25X80, 3146 Cottage Grove-av.; fitted up for carriage salesroom and paint-shop; rent $35 and $20.
S. W. PACKARD, 27 Borden Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 50 WEST Lake-st., occupied 16 years for commission. Inquire 573 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—579 INDIANA-ST., COR. WOOD, store and flat, cheap.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn

FOR RENT—STORES, CORNER OF HARRIson-st. and Claremont-av.; fine plate fronts; terminus of Harrison-st. cars; a good business location. W. H. MOSHER & CO., 346 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—READY NOW; RENT COMMENCES May 1—Light pleasant offices, fireproof.
McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING.
Suitable for physicians or light commercial business; double elevator service from main hallway. Apply to L. L. SHARPE, Room 14, McVicker's Theater Building.

TO RENT—OFFICE—SIZE 20X35, STEAM HEAT, freight and passenger elevator; two years' lease; immediate possession; rent $30 per month.
JOHN GATELY & CO.,
21 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, single or ensuite, in the "Fairbank Building," corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; passenger and freight elevator service. H. A. WHEELER, No. 60 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEW WISCONSIN Central Depot Building; finer than the Rookery and only half the price; large corporations and others who can use this location should investigate. H. O. STONE & CO., Exclusive Agents, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAIN FLOOR OFFICE, 235 LA SALLE-st., in Grand Pacific Hotel.
SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN WHOLESALE GROCERY district; new "San Diego" Block, 49 River-st.; ready May 1st; modern in every respect. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, PARTS OF OFFICES, AND deskroom in 25 office buildings. CARR, HENDERSON & RANSOM, 649 Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR STAATS Zeitung Building; good vaults and elevator. H. C. COOKE, agent, 171 Washington-st.

TO RENT—164-168 RANDOLPH-ST.—OFFICES ON first floor, large vaults; also basement, 16x70, with vault; two entrances. Apply at Room 5.
G. H. HIGH.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE MALLERS BLDG., 226 La Salle-st., single or en suite.
J. B. MALLERS.

TO RENT—FINELY LIGHTED OFFICES, LARGE and small, 155 Washington-st. Inquire Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st.; see "Rent Cards" there.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
THE CLARENDON HOUSE.
CORNER NORTH CLARK AND ONTARIO-STS.; LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS ONE OF THE LEADING FAMILY HOTELS IN THIS CITY; 115 ROOMS; OFFICE ON MAIN FLOOR; ELEVATOR AND MODERN CONVENIENCES; LONG LEASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS; FURNITURE FOR SALE. INQUIRE OF
GEO. G. NEWBURY,
164 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings and 3½ blocks from C. and N. W. R. depot; all modern improvements; also building 8 to 14 N State-st., whole or in part; suitable for light manufacturing; particularly well adapted for bakery purposes, having at present a reel oven; also large and small houses, and 5 to 10-room flats. Apply to owner.
Basement bell. THOMAS MACKIN,
275 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT Monroe-st., between Dearborn and La Salle, large room, steam heat and electric light.
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TO RENT—SPACE IN THE OLD RAND McNALLY Building, Monroe-st., east of La Salle, with or without power; one floor 5,700 ft.; one floor 2,600 ft. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing, wholesale or storage; elevators, engines, boilers, etc. Building modern; centrally located. Can give immediate possession.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST BUILDING ON NORTH Side—195 and 197 Michigan-st.; will rent each floor separately with power and heat and with offices on ground floor, or the entire building to one tenant; brick and plate glass front; this is the best office arrangement afforded by any manufacturing building in the city; rent low. W. P. BUTLER,
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TO RENT—THREE APARTMENTS, SUITABLE for small hotel; containing 27 rooms; will rent each floor separately or all together; located 98 Clark-st. Inquire MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, northwest corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING ROOMS, WITH power; all sizes. ALLEN, 103 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE FOR HOTEL, cor. Harmon-court and Michigan-av.; 20 rooms with furniture; also 14 additional rooms without furniture if wanted; 3 years' lease; furniture for sale.
KEEBLER & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 210 STATE-ST., ONE OR TWO floors, 20x80; passenger and freight elevators; low rent. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
113 and 115 State-st., entire 4th floor; 48x150. Pass. and freight elevator and steam heat.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—RENTS IN ANY PART OF CHICAGO to collect. We are hustlers and give you benefit of both offices. Call or address
DOTY BROS & CO.,
155 Washington-st.,
or 582 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 YOUNG MEN, ADjoining rooms with bath; breakfast if convenient; 10 minutes from Leland Hotel. H 79, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS in private family near Lincoln Park; two gentlemen. Address H 159, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, a handsomely furnished modern house; family of three adults; will pay reasonable price and guarantee best care; North or South Side. Address B G 91, Tribune office.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains at great expense a separate department for placing pupils in positions at or soon after graduation; dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART — WEAK voices strengthened; stuttering removed.
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WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

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CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHICKERING,
CHASE BROTHERS, AND
WISSNER PIANOS
ARRIVING TODAY.
We have an enormous stock of second-hand upright and square pianos which we desire to close out before the 1st of May, and until then shall make exceedingly low prices.
Come early and take your choice.
In the stock are:
Grands... Chickering, Decker, Steinway, Hallet & Davis.
Uprights... Chickering, Steinway, Hallet & Davis, Weser, Baker, Knabe, Weber, Hardman, Gordon, Hale.
SEVENTY-FIVE SQUARE PIANOS
OF THE
LEADING MAKERS!
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
F.H. KING, Manager.

NEVER ON EARTH
WAS there such an unparalleled display of good, first-class and slightly-used upright pianos worthy of the attention of those who really appreciate merit even if
UNACCOMPANIED BY EXORBITANT PRICES!
ONLY those are disappointed who really take prices as a feature essential to a first-class instrument.
OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT
GIVES the greatest opportunity for choice, and the prices are lower than we have ever before sold the same quality of goods.
OUR REMARKABLY LOW PRICES
FOR such superior pianos are bound to
CREATE TALK.
BUT come and see for yourself that we mean what we advertise.
THE BEST HOUSE FOR A GOOD BARGAIN IN CHICAGO.
A WORD TO THE LADIES. THIS CONCERNS YOU.
AS you are the one chiefly interested in the management of your household. It would pay you to prevail upon your husband to call at our establishment and inspect our magnificent new stock of
WEBER PIANOS.
ARTISTIC, elegant, and reliable. Also other first-class instruments at lowest prices and easiest terms.
Be sure and get into the right place.
Pianos tuned, regulated, repaired, polished, and moved at short notice.
Pianos rented for $3, $4, and $5 per month.
THE MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
We are again enabled to offer some second-hand pianos, as within the past few days we have received some very fine ones in exchange for new, and still others from our rented stock, returned by parties who contemplate moving or breaking up housekeeping.
We are thus enabled to display an unusually choice lot of uprights and squares but little used at prices so reasonable and on terms so easy that the purchaser will not realize that a piano is being paid for. Following is the list:
UPRIGHTS.
1 Steinway, extra fancy case, 1 Fischer, 1 Gabler, 4 Lyon & Healy, 2 Pease, 1 Emerson, 1 Kimball, 1 New York Co., 1 Hale.
SQUARES.
1 Chickering square grand, 1 Henry F. Miller, 1 Hallet & Davis square grand, 1 Mathushek, 1 Gilbert, 1 Garland, 1 Stoddard, 1 Chambers, 1 Burns.
Our stock also includes an assortment of high grade slightly used Knabe, Steinway, and Kroeger uprights, most of them practically equal to new. Most attractive prices and terms.
We have still on hand that fine Knabe grand piano that was so thoroughly overhauled at Messrs. Knabe's factory. This is a rare opportunity for some music-hall, opera-house, college, or seminary.
Examination or correspondence invited. First callers or correspondents will surely be given first choice.
We have a most beautiful and inviting stock of the following pianos:
KNABE, "THE PEERLESS," PEASE,
KNABE, "THE PEERLESS," PEASE,
KNABE, "THE PEERLESS," PEASE,
FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND,
FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND,
FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND.
Terms: Cash or time, to suit purchasers.
Leave orders NOW for "May moving" if you would not be disappointed later on.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

1 Weber piano	$145
3 New England uprights, $135, $145	155
1 Gabler	135
1 Decker Bros.' piano	200
2 Chase Bros.' piano, $165	175
1 Fisher piano	135
3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each	$175, $200, 225
2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each	$175, 225
3 Decker pianos, each	$175, $190, 200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	90
1 Goold piano	105
2 Weser Bros.' piano	$100, 125
3 Schaaf pianos	$150, $165, 175
1 Chase piano	190
5 upright pianos, your choice, each $75 to	100
2 Chickering pianos, each	$150, 200
7 square pianos, each	$40 to 95

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS
have been indorsed by many of the world's greatest artists, such as Patti, Tamagno, Albani, Nordica, Lilli Lehman, Alvary, Fursch-Madi, Perotti, Fischer, Del Puente, and others.
THE KIMBALL COMPANY
having two large factories in Chicago are enabled to do away with the profits of all middle-men and manufacturers' branch houses, thus affording a great saving to their customers.
THE KIMBALL PIANOS
are sold for cash or on convenient terms of payment.
THE KIMBALL COMPANY
are sole agents for the celebrated Hallet & Davis and Emerson pianos.
THE KIMBALL COMPANY
sell their instruments strictly on the one-price system.
THE KIMBALL COMPANY
sell a good piano of Eastern make for $188, with fine silk plush stool and cover.
THE KIMBALL COMPANY
have a large stock of second-hand pianos at prices ranging from $25 to $250.
THE KIMBALL COMPANY
are located in their new building, 243-253 Wabash-av., one door south of Jackson-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—

1 Gale & Co.	$ 50	1 Decker Bros.	$180
2 Arion	$100, 110	1 Steinway & Son	200
1 Hazelton	135	1 Lyon & Healy (upr't)	175
1 Story & Camp	135	2 Mathushek (up.) $250,	325
1 Steck	135	1 Mathushek (upright)	350
2 Albright	$145, 190	1 Haines Bros. (upr't)	235

1 Mathushek, baby grand.... $325
1 Chickering, parlor grand.... 300
1 Decker Bros., parlor grand. 450
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

"REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC."
Second-Hand Pianos.
Henry F. Miller Upright, used but little, in fine condition.
Behr Bros. & Co. Upright in nice order.
Hallet & Cumston Upright, used less than 2 years.
Knabe, Chickering, and Steinway and a number of other makes will all be sold at bargains for cash or on monthly payments.
Pianos tuned, repaired, stored.
AYRES & WYGANT COMPANY, 182 & 184 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
The only authorized representatives in Chicago for the following pianos:
STEINWAY,
A. B. CHASE,
KURTZMANN,
GEO. W. LYON,
LESTER,
WEBSTER.
Old instruments taken in exchange. Second-hand upright and square pianos at lowest prices.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BAUER PIANOS—
Peck & Son "opera" pianos; pianos of all grades at lowest prices; our stock of second-hand pianos is larger than ever and includes a number of fine bargains in uprights, grands, and squares.
We rent a better grade of pianos than is offered by any other firm. Terms reasonable.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS $250, ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

HAVE LEFT MY ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIano ON SALE AT 146 STATE-ST., 2d floor. The cash buyer will get it cheap if taken at once.
MME. G. FROHMAN, Portland, Ore.

SCHOMACKER GOLD-STRING PIANOS.
145-147 Wabash-av.
Cash or time payments. New pianos to rent.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
First-class in tone, action, and durability.
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. Cash or time payments. PIANOS TO RENT. Old instruments exchanged. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

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FOR SALE—THE FINE BLACK WALNUT RAILing in our present office, S.-W. cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts. Apply on the premises this week. Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A paying 16-room boarding and rooming house; $250 cash; balance in board; a magnificent opening for an energetic lady; South Side.
CARR, HENDERSON & RANSOM,
649 Rookery.

HOW TO MAKE BIG MONEY. FOR PARTICUlars send one dollar to C. M., P.-O. Box 215, Knoxville, Ia.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE ANYTHING ANYwhere at any time write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st., New York. To get complete information you should be careful to state your wants fully.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH $15,000 cash to take substantial interest and official position in well established, profitable business in Chicago; business owes nothing; object expansion; only those meaning business and who have the cash need apply. Address E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN WITH sufficient means to invest $20,000 cash and take stock of goods to Australia in connection with Chicago house; salary $6,000 per year and part of profits; only those thoroughly in earnest and who have the cash need apply. Address E 40, Tribune office.

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AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 West Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming; telephone 4996.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

JEFFERSON WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., 157 and 159 S. Jefferson-st.; new building, 7 floors; safe and clean; free from moths and bugs. Tel. 2580.

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Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378.
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse.	CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST Moving and packing furniture a specialty; private rooms; money loaned. Tel. 7,153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

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FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG DRIVING mare, bay, medium size, sound, and kind; stable 4950 Greenwood-av. Inquire J. C. WELLING, 78 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR COACH HORSES; also closely matched cobs; pair Kentucky drivers and saddlers. CROSSMAN'S Livery,
416 W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
Geo. R. Smith has just arrived with a carload single and matched combination horses. Must be sold at once. CROSSMAN'S LIVERY,
416 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE RESidences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W. 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, IN PIECES TO SUIT, kitchen range, stove, etc., at flat 5, McLellan Block, cor. 31st and South Park-av. Apply to janitor during day or from 6:30 to 8 o'clock evenings, when owner will be present.

FOR SALE—14 ELDRIDGE-COURT, 14-ROOM house, furniture throughout; good opportunity for boarding or small hotel. C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

SELLING IN LOTS TO SUIT—CONTENTS LARGE house; Wilton and body Brussels carpets, nearly new. 628 West Adams-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF AN elegant apartment in Allen flats, Oakwood-blvd., overlooking Drexel; especially desirable.
CARR, HENDERSON & RANSOM,
649 Rookery.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—$500 TO $1,000 MANUFACTURING; $175 per month guaranteed. Call at Room 37, 400 State-st., Dearborn Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORT DEARBORN TRANSFER CO.—TEAMING of all kinds; moving a specialty; experienced help. Tel. 2704. 47 River-st.

MANUFACTURERS WISHING TO LOCATE IN Chicago can learn of an opportunity to get land and buildings for manufacturing purposes free of rental by calling at 11 o'clock a. m. or addressing B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st., Chicago.

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Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER
LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Eider, Saturday, April 18, 1 p. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, April 22, 3 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Wednesday, April 22, 5:30 a. m.
SS. Saale, Saturday, April 25, 7 a. m.
SS. Spree, Tuesday, April 28, 9 a. m.
SS. Werra, Wednesday, April 29, 9 a. m.
SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues	April	14	Eider	Sat	May	16
Elbe	Wed	April	15	Trave	Tues	May	19
Eider	Sat	April	18	Fulda	Wed	May	20
Trave	Wed	April	22	Saale	Sat	May	23
Fulda	Wed	April	22	Spree	Tues	May	26
Saale	Sat	April	25	Werra	Wed	May	27
Spree	Tues	April	28	Aller	Sat	May	30
Werra	Wed	April	29	Lahn	Tues	June	2
Aller	Sat	May	2	Kaiser	Wed	June	3
Lahn	Tues	May	5	Ems	Sat	June	6
Ems	Sat	May	9	Havel	Tues	June	9
Havel	Tues	May	12	Elbe	Wed	June	10
Elbe	Wed	May	13	Eider	Sat	June	13

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	11th April	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
121 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee .... *7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at .... *7 p. m.
Semi-weekly for Kewaunee and Ahnapee at ... 7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	† 8:40 pm	† 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:25 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:20 pm	† 1:20 pm
a Rockford, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:20 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:20 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:35 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 p m	‡11:20 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:30 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessees). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:30 p. m., ‡10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., ‡10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:30 p. m., ‡10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:30 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, ‡8:00 a. m., *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, ‡8:00 a. m., *5:30 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m. Trains arrive 7:15 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 1:55 p. m., and 9:15 p. m.
*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 139 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm	* 2:15 pm
	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:30 am
	‡11:00 pm	‡ 2:15 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 9:30 am
	‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:35 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 6:45 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 8:11 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 7:30 am	‡11:20 am
	X8:30 am	‡ 1:50 pm
	‡ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	‡ 7:30 pm	‡ 9:45 pm
	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:30 am	‡10:30 am
	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	‡ 5:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡ 3:00 pm	‡11:30 am
	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am	* 2:45 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:30 am	† 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	† 10:00 am	‡ 1:30 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:30 pm	†10:10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Joe & Atch. Exp.	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:55 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:55 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City Limited	* 7:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 7:20 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 2:00 p
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 8:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:05 m	† 1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:00 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:45 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:35 am. and 10:45 p. m.

EASTERN.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 8:25 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., F *8:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:15 a. m., *4:21 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:30 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st. Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 6:00 am	‡ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:20 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:55 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:35 pm	x10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time-tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 6:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	* 11:45 p m
Day Express	* 10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:00 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:50 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., ‡3:25 p. m., for Kalamazoo, †4:20 p. m., for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Trains arrive †6:40, *7:20, *8:45, †11:20 a. m., *4:25, *6:25, ‡7:25, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:25pm	7:30 am

REMOVAL—On or about May 1st the (C., C., C. and St. L.) Big Four passenger and ticket office will be removed from 121 Randolph-st. to No. 234 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel Block.

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:10 p. m., Central Standard Time. CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st., Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Lace Curtains

At 25% Less Than Usual.

We announce, beginning today, a Bargain Sale of "*Lace Curtains*"—and offer *at a discount of about 25%* the choice from our mammoth stock of these goods.

By all who have examined it, the great size and beauty of this stock of Lace Curtains has become apparent. To those who are yet unfamiliar with it, we beg to say we are pleased to place it in comparison with *any* similar stock in America as regards *size, variety,* and *sweep of prices*—everything from the cheapest, desirable Curtains, to the finest obtainable, being shown—and *at the acknowledged lowest prices.*

The goods are new and perfect, and the assortment includes: *Brussels Thread, Brussels Pointe, Irish Pointe, Colbert, Cluny, Guipure, Nottingham, Ecru,* and *Colored Madras,* in patterns and by the yard. Full size Sash Curtains, etc.

This opportunity is unusual and specially attractive, and we recommend it as *an excellent occasion in which to buy the summer's supply of Lace Curtains.*

An Event . . .

Straw Mattings

At Greatly Reduced Prices

This Week Only.

The largest and finest assortment of newly-made Mattings (not old stock) from

China and Japan.

Also

Embroidered Straw and Reed Rugs.

NOTE.—Purchases in this sale mean a "*saving in price*" and "*better selections*" than later in the season. For summer, the use of Straw Matting with Rugs is growing in favor.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

To Buyers of ORIENTAL RUGS:

Notice.

Even more care should be taken in selecting an Oriental Rug than in buying a picture, for the Rug is both decorative and useful. A satisfactory selection can only be made by observing the following suggestions:

1st. Be sure that the size is right.
2d. See the Rug at your home.
3d. Inspect it by day and evening light.

We send Rugs on approval, giving ample time for selection.

Our stock is complete, and upon a comparison our prices will be found the lowest.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of high quality fine and medium furniture in the city. Elegant Upholstered Furniture and honest-made Curled Hair Mattresses. All the best Folding Beds, including the Andrews "Gem." Bring with you the prices of all competitors and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS Furniture.

Wirts & Scholle.

223 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

SILK HATS—BEST QUALITY—On hand or made to order for $5.00. J. S. BARNES & CO., Manufacturers, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

CANDY by the experiment of sending $1, $2, $5, or $10 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Chicago.

WHAT IS THE GRIP?

This Mysterious and Terrible Disease Carefully Analyzed and Described—What to Do When It Comes.

Nearly every physician, every scientist, and every sufferer has been asking this great question: What is the Grip? Some have asserted that it is a dangerous microbe which comes into the system, breeds several millions every second, and soon overruns the body with disease. Others have said that we are passing through a region of star-dust, and that the minute particles are drawn into the body with every breath. Whatever it may be, it is certain that it is something within the body which is fighting with the body to undermine the life.

What would common sense dictate in such an emergency? Counteract the enemy. Drive it from the system. Do not trifle with it. Act promptly and wisely at the first approach which you can readily detect. Take something which can counteract their deadly influence. Spirits of some kind are the best thing to take, and whisky is preferable to any other kind of spirit; but it should be borne very carefully in mind that only pure whisky will have the effect, and it should also be remembered that Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky stands at the head of all preparations and is the only medicinal whisky upon the market. Scientists have asserted this, the doctors have verified it, and millions of people have proven it beyond a doubt. There are many unscrupulous dealers who will assure you that any whisky will answer the purpose, but they are wrong and are trying to deceive you. In case of Grip you cannot afford to take any chances, therefore take that which is, beyond question, pure, medicinal, and the only valuable whisky upon the market.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, FURNITURE

In These Departments for One Week We Offer the Following Bargains:

10 PATTERNS	SOME	New and Exclusive Descriptions in
INGRAINS, TO CLOSE, 30c Yard.	Tapestry Brussels, TO CLOSE, 50c Yard.	BODY BRUSSELS AND MOQUETTES.

A Large Assortment of Made-Up Rugs at About One-Third Value.

LACE CURTAINS.

50 Pairs Irish Point Curtains, worth $6.50	$4.75
75 Pairs Irish Point Curtains, worth $10.00	7.50
100 Pairs Brussels Curtains, 4 Patterns, were $13.50	10.00
50 Pairs Silk Grenadine Curtains, were $5.00	3.25
100 Pairs (6 colors) Grenadine Curtains, were $4.50	2.50
100 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, were $3.75	2.50
50 Pairs Brussels Effect Lace Curtains, were $5.50	3.75
50 Pairs Handsome CHENILLE CURTAINS, 9-inch valance fringe, dado at top and bottom, all colors	$5.75

SKILLED WORKMEN TO ESTIMATE FOR SHADES AND DRAPERIES FREE OF COST.

Choicest Parlor Furniture Shown in Chicago at . . . *Popular Prices.* | 100 MORE Turkish Lounges FOR THIS WEEK | $12.50

Avail Yourself of the following Bargains. Make a deposit and we will hold them for you until the 1st of May.

Forty-Pound HAIR MATTRESSES	Forty-Pound HAIR MATTRESSES	Our Combination MATTRESS,	Our Best MOSS MATTRESSES
$11.75. Worth $16.50.	$16.75. Worth $21.50.	$4.50. Worth $6.50.	$7.00. Worth $8.50.

500 Pairs of 7-Pound Pillows at $3.50 Pair.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

WE CONTINUE OUR

GREAT INDIA SILK SALE.

Challies, New Patterns,	2c Yard
Printed Serges at . . .	5c Yard
4-4 Brown Muslin	3c Yard

Thousands of Equally Cheap Items in All Departments Throughout the House.

CUT OUT THE SUNDAY ADVERTISEMENTS AND BRING THEM WITH YOU—YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES LOWER IN EVERY INSTANCE . . . . .

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

Closing Out and Consolidating with our CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO. House.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of all our stocks at SACRIFICE PRICES and for CASH ONLY.

If you want to get the BEST VALUE for your money COME TO OUR SALE. DON'T BE GULLED by the prices quoted in Sunday's papers, but come and judge for yourself of the values we are offering. REMEMBER that this is a GENUINE CLOSING-OUT SALE. No clap-trap affair.

OUR STOCK is large and of the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE DESCRIPTION. There is nothing in the DRY-GOODS LINE that we have not got. No such GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY ever presented itself before. WILL YOU TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT NOW, AS WE MUST SOON CLOSE? COME EARLY AND BUY LARGELY AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S CLOSING-OUT SALE.

SPRING BANK HOTEL, NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS. Every comfort to be had here, and those suffering from the prevalent diseases will find this place a most delightful spot to convalesce in. Spring water the same as Waukesha; also spring milk, cream, and fresh buttermilk in abundance. Steam heat, gas, hot and cold water. Special rates for May and June. For information address MRS. F. A. BURTIS, Proprietress, "Spring Bank," Oconomowoc, Wis.

HEALTH FOOD CO. WESTERN AGENCY. GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV. For DIABETES: Diabetic Food. Wheat Wheat Gluten. Ask your grocers for WHEATENA. Our Foods adapted to all conditions of robust health and wasting diseases; are indorsed by all the leading physicians. Descriptive pamphlets free.

A Fine Business Suit for $35.00. At $40.00, An Elegant Clay Diagonal.

C. & M. 109 Adams.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

C. & M. 109 Adams.

CARVER & MACKAY, 109 Adams Street, Want Your Trade.

GRAND

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Oriental Rugs, CARPETS, Antique Furniture CLOCKS,

Bronzes, Rare Bric-a-Brac Draperies, etc., etc.,

AT THE

Oriental Art Rooms.

211 and 213 Wabash-av., (HOLBROOK BLDG.)

—OF—

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN,

TODAY AT 10 A. M. And 2 P. M.

Morning Sale—Catalogue Nos. 1 to 75.
Afternoon Sale—Nos. 76 to 175.

MR. EOBT. McCANN Will Conduct This Sale. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

NOT A CURE-ALL.

S. S. S. Is not a cure-all, nor is it so advertised, but in all diseases of the blood, and in all diseases that have their origin in an impure or poisoned condition of the blood,

It Stands Unrivaled.

The record of this wonderful medicine is unparalleled in the history of medical remedies, and it is a record made up of the grateful testimonials of those who have tested it. Physicians, preachers, and some of the best known people in the country gratefully testify to its virtues.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The best French Tonic

Vin de Bugeaud

(BUGEAUD'S WINE)

TONIC AND NUTRITIVE

Prepared with Chocoa and Cocoa.

Adopted by the physicians of the Paris hospitals and approved by the Academy of Medicine of New-York.

BUGEAUDS' WINE is recommended with confidence to all persons requiring a tonic treatment, whether to combat Anæmia, Chlorosis, Fevers, Stomach Troubles and other debilitating affections, or to promote speedy convalescence.

It promptly and surely relieves and dispels weakness and general fatigue from whatever cause arising.

BUGEAUD'S WINE has a delicious taste, thus combining the useful and the agreeable.

Sold by all the principal chemists.

BUCK & RAYNER, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

DECLINING VITALITY



Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

Restored by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Vital Exhaustion caused by overexertion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents.

Madrid Chemical Co., 417 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Buck & Rayner, State and Madison, and 111 S. Clark sts. Dale & Scoppili, Clark and Madison-sts.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N.Y. Summer School. Address WM. VERBECK.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"An Occasion for Home Furnishers."

We invite an Early Inspection of the following Special Items:

LACE CURTAINS—

100 Pairs Brussels Curtains			$10.00 (value $15.00)
200 " " "			$13.50 (value $20.00)
150 " " "			$16.50 (value $22.50)
300 Pairs Irish Point Curtains		$4.29 pair	(value $6.50)
200 " " "		$6.50 "	(value $9.50)
175 " " "		$8.00 "	(value $12.00)

SASH & BEDROOM CURTAINS—

50 Pcs. Madras	20c yd		value 35c
50 " " double width,	25c yd		" 45c
25 " Tambour Muslin	30c yd		" 45c
25 " " " (50 inch)	50c		" 75c

CHENILLE CURTAINS—

200 pairs with heavy Valance Fringe—$4.95; val. $7.00
300 " " " " " —$6.29; val. $10.00
75 ODD CURTAINS at $1.50 and $3.00 per half pair.

UPHOLSTERED ROCKERS—

25 Sample Rockers		$4.75	value $6.75
25 " "		$3.00	" $5.00
50 Rockers—large size and upholstered in Silk Tapestry, at		$10.00	value $15.00

BRASS BEDS—

25 Full Size Brass Beds at		$22.50	value $30.00
10 " " Canopy Beds at		$30.00	value $50.00

MATTRESSES—

50 Hair Mattresses at		$12.00	value $16.50
25 " " at		$16.75	" $22.50

BAMBOO CURTAINS—

5 Cases Bamboo Curtains at		$1.50 each	value $2.50
5 " " " at		$2.00 each	" $3.00
2 " " " at		$4.00 each	" $6.00

SHADES

We have IN STOCK all the leading colors in Shade Cloths, in widths up to 72 inches, enabling us to fill orders on very short notice.

"First-Class Work at Satisfactory Prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

OUR HOUSE IS BEING RAPIDLY RECOGNIZED AS

"Silk Headquarters."

. . . THE CONDITIONS FOR SATISFACTORY TRADING ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

WE OFFER SEVERAL EXTRAORDINARY VALUES THIS WEEK IN

Black Dress Silks.

50 Pieces Armure Crystals . . .

(THE MOST POPULAR WEAVE OF THE SEASON).

20-inch All Silk at	88c
21-inch All Silk at	98c
22-inch All Silk at	$1.18

100 Pieces Heavy Quadruple Warp *Black All-Silk Surahs* Regular $1.50 Quality, at $1.00 Per Yd.

COLORED SILKS.

100 Pieces 27-inch Plain China Silks, 59c Yd.
In all the Prominent Shades,

2,500 Yards Crinkle Dress Crepes . . $1.00 Per Yd.
(24-inch wide), in All Colors, value $1.50,

PRINTED CHINAS. We display the most complete assortment of these goods in America.

Special Announcement.

We Continue This Week Our GREAT SPECIAL SALE of . . .

10,000 yds. Colored Brocade Silks,	48c	Value $1.00 to $1.25
7,500 yds. Moire Francaise Silks,	48c	Value $1.50 to $2.00
15,000 yds. Novelty Silks and Satins,	58c	Value $1.50

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

INTRODUCTORY SALE STAR BRAND

Dress Shields.

"AT ABOUT TWO-THIRDS REGULAR PRICES."

These Shields come in the regulation sizes—Nos. 2, 3, and 4—and comprise the most popular styles, such as *The Exquisite, Featherweight, The Pearl, The Charm, The Paris, The Favorite, The Superb*—in Nainsook and Silk Coverings, ranging in prices from 18c to 25c per pair; in Silk Covers 25c to 40c per pair. All Shields marked "Star Brand" guaranteed perfect.

Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1891—TEN PAGES.

GREAT AMERICAN CANAL.

PROGRESS OF THE NICARAGUA WORK SLOW BUT ECONOMICAL.

The French Issued $500,000,000 in Bonds for the Panama Project and Expended in Actual Work but $80,000,000—Enormous Superiority of the American Route to the French One—But Congress Must Guarantee the Bonds for This Great National Work.

GREYTOWN, March 30.—[Staff Correspondent of New York Tribune.]—Panama during the period of the French occupation reveled in the excitement of a prolonged debauch. After M. de Lesseps' arrival at the Isthmus early in 1880 rents of buildings and prices of real estate were doubled and even quadrupled, and the staid, drowsy little town, which had never prospered under stagnant conditions of transit trade, was seized with a mania for speculation. Contractors came in with adventurers, profligates, and harlots behind them. Every one connected with the canal enterprise was making money hand over hand and spending it freely. For nine years business was abnormally active, prices were high, champagne was like water poured upon the ground, gambling hells were open night and day, diamonds flashed from every shirt-front, and there was general demoralization. The moral sense of Panama was perverted long before the collapse of the canal enterprise. All the officials were paid high salaries and lived like princes. The contractors and the subordinates made fortunes out of the great ditch and lost them at the gambling table. Corruption and bribery were rampant. It was a mad revel of profligacy.

Greytown, like Panama, has become the base of engineering operations for an interoceanic canal, but it has remained a somnolent and reputable town. Seventeen months of active work on the harbor improvements and the canal have not wrought any perceptible change in the morals of the community. The times are dull and there is no feverish excitement. Tainted adventurers, diamond speculators, gamblers, and rakes have not taken possession of the town. There is a modest club-house where billiards are played and strangers most hospitably entertained; but there are no signs of extravagant living, improvidence, in temperance, and reckless play. There has been no riotous excess of champagne and excitement. Greytown has its religious processions and crude passion play in Holy Week, and there is no other town show in the course of the year—nothing to break the monotony of its drowsy existence. There is neither corruption nor immorality nor profligacy here as there was at Panama while work on the canal was in progress. There are no indications of improvidence in canal management. Every clerk and foreman is complaining in secret because he is not well paid. There are no contractors flaunting their diamonds and boasting of their wealth and gambling excesses. Those employed in the canal work are living quietly and spending very little money. There are all the outward signs of economical and even close management of the finances of the company.

Sunk in De Lesseps' Ditch.

The face value of the Panama Canal bonds was approximately $500,000,000, but $280,000,000 probably represents the actual amount of money sunk in M. de Lesseps' ditch. Of this amount probably not more than $80,000,000 was expended in honest work. The remaining $200,000,000 was squandered—a large part of it in France without its reaching the Isthmus at all. The management of that work was incapable, reckless, wasteful, and corrupt at every stage. Everybody was making money out of it; and when the resources of the company were exhausted the Isthmus had barely been scratched and the work hardly more than begun. If the management of the Nicaragua Canal in the preliminary stages of organization and construction be markedly different, there is ground for hope that something will be accomplished beyond the bankruptcy of the company. If there is no money to be made out of the scheme by those employed as subordinates there is a strong presumption that the capital of the investors will not be flung away as was done at Panama.

During the last five days every facility has been offered to me by M. Menocal for examining the canal work and plant. I have seen the dredges in operation at the breakwater and in the entrance cut of the canal; visited the pier, wharves, machine-shops, headquarters, and hospitals, and gone out on the railway ten miles to the advanced camps of the construction parties. The force employed does not, I think, exceed 600 men, large reductions having recently been made.

The breakwater now building for the protection of the harbor is a most substantial structure. Even in its unfinished state it has served the purpose of partially opening a harbor which was completely closed by a broad sandbar high above sea level. The pier has been extended 1,000 feet toward the outer bar, but has not been completed for the last 200 feet. It has been well built. Its stability has been amply demonstrated during the last few months. When it is completed to the outer bar, a distance of 2,000 feet, a new coast line will be formed by deposits of sand heaped up against it by the action of the waves. The channel inside is being dredged to the depth of fifteen feet, and is already eight or nine feet at the lowest. When the breakwaters are completed there will be a broad channel 20 feet deep leading into the spacious lagoon where the canal opens. It will be a safe and admirable harbor for shipping entering and leaving the canal, and can undoubtedly be kept open permanently with less dredging than is required at the entrances of the Suez Canal.

Work on the Canal Cut.

The canal cut has been opened for a distance of 1,200 yards, the dredges excavating to a depth of 16 feet. This is the beginning of the sea-level section, which is to be carried from Greytown nine and a quarter miles southwest to the first lock in the Valley of the Deseado, a small stream descending from the high ridge known as the Divide. The dredges are now working in sand and doing well; but there will be better progress when the flat alluvial deposits of loam and clay in this section are reached. The width of the cut is 250 feet; but it will be broadened subsequently about fifty feet and the material removed. A second pair of dredges following the first will increase the depth of the channel to thirty-five feet. The sand is now carried over the railway which has been constructed for nine miles toward the Divide, and is dumped upon the roadbed of the new section, which has been graded for another mile. The dumping is rapidly done by the movement of a plow drawn along the cars by a chain attached to the engine. The railway has been built through swamps bordering upon the San Juanillo, and is to be extended first to the Divide and then to Ochoa, where the great dam is to be made at the junction of the canal with the San Juan River. This railway has been ingeniously constructed by C. P. Treat of Chicago. Trees were felled and piled up along the line so as to form a crib-work. Upon this foundation logs were laid longitudinally and across these were placed ties of creosoted wood for carrying the rails. The roadbed was packed with sand from the bank of the canal. It is a well-built road, which can be used when completed to the San Juan for the transportation of coffee during the dry season as well as for construction purposes. The cuts and excavations made for it confirm the results of borings along the line of the canal, and demonstrate the facility with which dredging operations can be conducted the greater part of the distance between Greytown and the San Juan. The clays and alluvial deposits furnish the best possible packing material and will be very easily cut and handled by the dredges.

The buildings and plant may be described as satisfactory in the main. The telegraph service of the company is excellent, its lines extending to Castillo, fifty-one miles away, where connection is made with the Government wires. An aqueduct has also been completed for several miles, by which both the American colony and the town will be supplied with water.

Plant of the Company.

The plant of the company includes the purchase made at Colon—seven dredges, three steam tugs, a floating storehouse, a large number of scows, lighters, and barges, and considerable machinery, hardware, cordage, and supplies. Whether this plant is worth more or less than was paid for it an outsider finds it difficult to determine in the face of conflicting estimates and contradictory assertions. That the dredges are capable of excellent work in the canal cut cannot be disputed; but it is also evident that all the property at Colon deteriorated in value owing to the extreme humidity of the climate. One of the dredges has been disabled under my eyes and been towed in for repairs; and I am informed that accidents happen frequently owing to rusty machinery and rotten timbers.

The final survey has cost $400,000, and one has only to spend a half-hour in the draughting-room to convince himself that there will be millions of dollars saved in the actual cost of construction. This survey, with the work in the canal cut and harbor and on the railway, represents what has been accomplished by the staff since ground was broken in October, 1889. Nothing has been attempted on the Pacific side except the clearing of a portion of the line of the canal. On the River San Juan a little blasting has been done, and in the eastern division the line has been cleared as far as the Divide. The staff has shown itself equal to the requirements of planning a great work. The enterprise, however, has barely been begun. The great rock cut at the Divide has not been undertaken. The Deseado, San Francisco, and Tola basins are still to be banked and regulated. The big dam at Ochoa, which is to raise the level of the San Juan and flood large sections of the interior, has yet to be built. A base of operations has been established, and much preparatory work has been done. An enterprise of tremendous magnitude has been laid out on paper. The staff has won its spurs, but not the battle. It has begun the breakwater, the aqueduct, the railway, and the canal cut, but it has not carried one of these projects to completion. Its capacity for directing the chief engineering works remains to be demonstrated.

Status of the Work.

The work at Greytown has advanced far enough to enable a disinterested observer on the ground to form a few general conclusions, based upon a comparison of the rival canal schemes.

1. The working force in Nicaragua is not exposed to the same risks of disease and pestilence which proved destructive at Panama. The heat is not intense; there are no malarial fevers, and the climate is invigorating and salubrious. The hospital staff has had little to do during the last year. There are not a dozen patients under care at present, and the health of the force in the forest camps is excellent. The canal can be constructed without the payment of high tribute in mortality.

2. The work has been begun without extravagance and mismanagement. If any mistake has been made it has been on the side of economy. Work has either dragged or has been imperfectly done, from the lack of suitable plant, financial resources, and an adequate force of laborers. The harbor dredging to which reference has been made is a good illustration of the mischievous effects of economy. On the other hand, there has been neither incompetence, nor corruption, nor squandering of resources, as there was at Panama. The enterprise has been begun in a business-like way, without excitement, scandal, or speculative tendencies. The Panama scheme was floated on champagne and French cognac. The Nicaragua Canal holds water only.

3. The Nicaragua project, so far as it has been carried into execution, justifies the expectation of the engineers that the estimates of cost will not be greatly exceeded. Even if the construction account runs up from $65,000,000 to $100,000,000, or even $120,000,000, there will be a wide margin for low tolls and moderate dividends on the stock. All the preliminary work of surveying the route has been done with painstaking care and scientific precision. There is a solid basis for calculating the cost of the canal and the returns for the investment. At Panama the surveys were inadequate and misleading. The route was arbitrarily chosen and the cost was never counted with practical sagacity.

4. The organizers of the Panama scheme worked against nature. The Nicaragua engineers are working with nature. At the Isthmus there were mountains to be pierced and brought down to the sea level; there were uncontrollable floods to be regulated without sufficient area for reservoirs; there was a deadly climate, and there were no winds in the Bay of Panama to carry sailing vessels out into the Pacific from the proposed canal. At Nicaragua nature has nearly worked out the problem of interoceanic transit without assistance from man. The lake is within seventeen miles of the Pacific, and the river is a natural ship channel for sixty-four and a half miles, or within thirty-one and one-third miles of the Caribbean Sea. There are three natural basins of large area which can be flooded during the rainy season without injury to the canal. There is a climate favorable for the construction of a work of the first magnitude. There are trade winds which will blow sailing vessels into the canal from either side without risk of their being becalmed for weeks at the other end. Nature is not antagonized in the Nicaragua project. She is the friend and ally of the enterprise, and not its irreconcilable foe.

TO ADVANCE CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

An Association Formed in Chicago for That Purpose.

The City Improvement Association of Chicago was duly organized Saturday afternoon. The meeting was held in the directors' room of the Columbian Exposition. Those present were:

R. S. Tuthill,	Christ. Hotz,	O. D. Wetherell,
Eugene Cary,	H. J. Sheldon,	L. T. Steward,
E. B. Gould,	H. S. Boutell,	George B. Swift,
C. H. Mulliken,	W. A. Bond,	J. C. Rogers,
C. R. Corbin,	J. F. Aldrich,	G. F. Bissell.
J. L. Cochrane,	Henry A. Knott,	

Ex-Ald. O. D. Wetherell presided and Henry A. Knott acted as Secretary.

Eleven clubs are represented in the association, each club having three delegates, making the present membership thirty-three. These delegates at a previous meeting appointed the following Committee on Organization:

Union League, George F. Bissell; Commercial, John M. Clark; Union, Henry J. Sheldon; Marquette, L. T. Steward; University, H. S. Boutell; La Salle, R. S. Tuthill; Iroquois, L. E. McGann; Sunset, J. S. Runnells; Real Estate Board, C. H. Mulliken; Citizens' Association, J. H. Hamline; Board of Trade, B. A. Eckhart.

This committee subsequently appointed a subcommittee consisting of George F. Bissell, L. E. McGann, J. H. Hamline, R. S. Tuthill, and J. S. Runnells to draft a plan of organization and present the same to yesterday's meeting. George F. Bissell presented a plan as the result of the subcommittee's labor, which, after an informal debate, was unanimously adopted. It set forth the objects of the association as follows:

1. To coöperate with and support the constituted authorities in all practical ways in securing the observance of municipal requirements pertaining to street and sanitary regulations.

2. To aid in creating a more vigorous public sentiment in favor of beautifying the city and increasing its attractiveness.

3. To urge the adoption of such new municipal regulations as shall be found necessary to restrain street encroachments and secure the fullest protection and freedom in street travel.

4. To suggest and encourage plans for embellishing the city.

5. To enlist the coöperation of citizens and corporate bodies through the means of example, complaint, and active endeavor in maintaining cleanliness in streets and alleys, in securing the removal of unsightly objects and structures, in abating practices and nuisances injurious to the good name of the city, and in such general improvements as shall tend to impart attractiveness to its public thoroughfares.

The management is provided for as follows:

The association shall be under the management of the committees appointed by the organizations constituting its membership, to be represented by a Committee of Control composed of one member from each of the said associated committees, the officers of the association to be ex-officio members of the Committee of Control. Each of the associated committees shall designate its own representative on the Committee of Control. The officers shall be elected by ballot by the associated committees.

The officers of the association shall be a President, an active Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected annually in the month of April. The Committee of Control may elect such coöperating Vice-Presidents as shall be deemed best, their consent in all cases first being had.

The association is to meet quarterly and the Committee of Control as often as its duties may require.

The Secretary was directed to officially inform the clubs in interest of the formal organization of the City Improvement Association of Chicago, after which an adjournment was had subject to the call of the President.

Judge Tuthill then moved that the meeting proceed to the election of officers. The motion prevailing Mr. Bissell nominated John M. Clark for President. Mr. Bissell's name was suggested, but he declined, and Mr. Clark was unanimously elected. Judge Tuthill nominated Lawrence E. McGann for Vice-President in a few appropriate and complimentary words. The nomination was ratified by a unanimous election. Henry A. Knott was elected Secretary and ex-Ald. O. D. Wetherell Treasurer.

FORTUNES FOR NORTHWEST FARMERS.

This Section Especially Adapted to Tobacco Culture—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—The census statistics of the production of tobacco were completed Saturday and will be made public Monday. They are in the rough but are of great importance as showing the shifting that has taken place in the lines of tobacco culture during the last ten years. The Northwest, it is predicted, will eventually become a great tobacco-growing region. The tobacco grown there now is wholly for home consumption and cuts no figure even in the primary markets of the United States. But the special agents of the census office report that there are large areas in that region which could be profitably utilized in the culture of tobacco for export. The most remarkable increase during the last ten years has occurred in Florida, where the number of pounds produced has increased from 21,000 to almost 500,000 pounds.

Doesn't Like Morgan's Methods.

Indian Commissioner Morgan's friends say he has no intention of resigning and is in no fear of removal. They admit that there is friction between him and Secretary Noble, but it is not on questions of public policy so much as regards the details of administration. The Secretary thinks the Commissioner spends too much time away from Washington, while the Commissioner believes his time is better spent in this way than in staying here to look after routine matters to which his subordinates can attend. The impression in the Interior Department is that there is no probability of an early change in the Indian office as the President is pretty well satisfied with Commissioner Morgan's record. Some day, however, there may be an explosion which will either blow up Secretary Noble or Gen. Morgan.

No Fight on Canadian Roads.

Secretary Foster was asked Saturday about the proposed changes which it is said are contemplated in the present system of transportation through the territory of the United States of goods shipped over Canadian roads under consular seals. The department, Secretary Foster said, did not want to injure the business of the Canadian roads. The single principle which the department wanted to have established in the matter was the protection of the American revenues.

Mr. Edbrooke in Washington.

Supervising Architect Edbrooke arrived from Chicago last night. He will enter upon his official duties Monday.

Pishtaqua Fishing Club.

The annual meeting of the Pishtaqua Fishing Club was held April 13. The following officers were elected: J. E. Kinsella, Commodore; Thomas R. Spence, Secretary; Nick J. Wilson, Treasurer. The first outing of the club will be held May 9 and 10 at Fox Lake, Ill.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

WALLACE ASKS $200,000.

HE INSISTS THAT THE BREEDERS PAY THAT SUM FOR HIS REGISTER.

Some of the Delegates to Wednesday's Convention Instructed to Oppose Anything Over $100,000—Entries for Today at Memphis and Guttenberg—Entries for the Pool Tournament—Bowling League Scores—Miscellaneous Sporting News.

The delegates to the National Convention of Trotting-Horse Breeders, which opens at the Wellington Wednesday, will begin to arrive today. John H. Wallace of New York, the man who has made the convention a necessity, is already here. He and his Secretary, F. G. Smith, are at the Wellington. Mr. Wallace holds his ground sturdily. He will sell his 20-year-old register for the option price—$200,000—and no less, and is ready to fight the breeders and go on with the register if his price isn't paid.

The general sentiment among the delegates is that the price is too high. But they do not want two registers. Neither will Mr. Wallace be wise to go on with a fight and continue his register against a new one operated by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. A compromise is probable. Its lines are likely to be a smaller price than $200,000, and one register founded on Wallace's and operated by a stock company made up of breeders, but having no connection with the National Breeders' Association. The Register earned $17,887.97 last year. The National Association will, however, be reorganized, the standard remodeled, and much important legislation accomplished.

The convention will last two days at least. Should a deal for Wallace's register be made the directors of the association holding it will be called upon to elect a registrar. There is quite a fight for the office. S. J. Look of Louisville, C. T. Harris of Chicago, W. H. Gocher of Cleveland, and Gurney Gue of Des Moines, are avowed candidates. There are half a score of dark horses. The office is not likely to have any connection with the Secretaryship of the U. B. A. Mr. Harris, who is associate editor of the *Horseman*, would give up his newspaper work if elected, and is very competent. Mr. Harris will represent the Oregon breeders in the convention.

There is no difference of opinion among the delegates about two things—control of the register and of the standard. Generally, their expressed opinions are in favor of paying J. H. Wallace $100,000 and no more. This may be modified in convention. Certainly if no purchase is made a new register will be started. Most of the delegates are instructed to vote for no more than $100,000, but if the stock company idea carries, as is probable, these instructions will cut little or no figure in the settlement, if one is made.

There is no doubt but that the convention will be full in trotting horse sense. Generally the best men in the various State organizations have been elected or sent here. There will be more than a score of millionaires in the convention. Here are the leading representatives under their State heads:

Illinois, C. S. Allaire, A. G. Danforth; Michigan, S. A. Browne, C. L. Benjamin; Ohio, C. F. Emery, Frank Rockefeller; Indiana, W. P. Ijams, Mark Hare; Kentucky, Lucas Brodhead, Maj. H. C. McDowell; New York, C. J. Hamlin; Dr. J. W. Day; Massachusetts, B. D. Whitcomb, John Graham; Pennsylvania, J. C. Sibley, N. G. Edelblute; West Virginia, H. Schmulback, F. J. Park; Maine, C. H. Nelson, the Hon. Dr. A. M. Garcelon; Vermont, J. Hooker, E. C. Farrington; New Hampshire, W. F. Daniel, W. Clark; New England breeders, J. Malcolm Forbes, W. R. Allen; California, Joseph Cairn Simpson; Oregon, C. T. Harris; Tennessee, Maj. Campbell Brown, J. Thompson.

Avowed or instructed $100,000 delegates come from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and New York. The Pennsylvania delegates favor the option price, $200,000, J. C. Sibley, one of them, holding the option. The West Virginia men would rather pay the $200,000 than start another register. In the list above are the owners of Axtell, Nelson, Patron, Jack, Belle Hamlin, Mambrino King, Dictator, King Rene, Lord Russell, Harold, Ambassador, Hambrino, Sphynx, Antevolo, Brown Hal, The King, St. Bel.

Today's Entries at Memphis.

Following are the entries and weights for Monday's races:

First race, half mile, 2-year-olds—Maggie Martin, 115 lbs.; Queen Isabella, 115; Leonora J., 115; Frank Kinney, 118; Gorman, 118; Helen N., 126; Henry Jenkins, 118.

Second race, three-quarter mile—Timberland, 98 lbs.; Sonoma, 98; Fondy, 98; The Maid, 100; Bob McCartwell, Charles Dukes, 103; Encounter, 111; Romeo, 114; Frederick, 114.

Third race, one mile and one-eighth, handicap—Baincer, 89 lbs.; Joe Carter, 90; Whittier, 93; Ida Pickwick, 97; Brandolette, 98; John Sherman, 101; Alphonso, 105; Carter B., 105; Blarneystone, 120.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Minnie Wood, 90 pounds; Silver Charm, 94; Coronet, 95; Eugenie, 110; Redlight, 103; Mandolin, 104; Zulu, 104; Jim Quinn, 106; Donovan, 108.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—J. J., 90 pounds; Rose Howard, 100; Maud B., 100; Tramp, 103; Fan King, 104; Bob Jacobs, 106; Justina, 106; Vexator, 106; Miss Mary, 106.

Sixth race, one mile, selling—Leman, 94 pounds; Ben March, 98; Bob L., 101; Neva C., 102; Koko, 110; Queer Toy, 102; Pickup, 107; Duke of Highlands, 107; Guilford, 108; Jack Murray, 108; Monita Hardy, 115; Burch, 114.

Today's Guttenberg Entries.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—Entries for Monday at Guttenberg:

First race, purse $300, for maiden 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Nannie Hubbard colt, 118 pounds; Bengal, 118; Katwiah, 115; Upstart, 112; Clotho, 110; Teutonic, 110; Bratton, 110; Ferida filly, 109; Lilly Reding, 109; Kate Mulkey filly, 109; Brown Beauty, 109; Marble Heart, 107; Vocalite, 107; Money Maid, 105; Iberia, 105.

Second race, purse $500, selling, five furlongs—Censor, 114 pounds; Amazon, 112; Joe (formerly Extra Dry), 107; Rambler, 106; Equality, 106; Blackthorn, 105; Long Jack, 105; Glenmound, 104; Ecstasy, 104; Miracle, 103; Salisbury, 102; Village Maid, 102; Defendant, 101; Mucilage, 101; Jay Qu El, 98.

Third race, purse $1,000, selling, one mile—Longstreet, 125 pounds; Cortez, 125; Jack Rose, 121; Longstride, 118; Benedictine, 114; Rover, 114; Khaftan, 114; Lady Pulsifer, 114; Forest King, 109; Jed, 108; Home Rule, 106; Woodcutter, 106; Xenophon, 98; Rushlight, 91; Firefly, 112.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds, selling, three-quarters of a mile—St. Patrick, 119 pounds; Sir George, 113; Dictum, 112; Lamar, 112; Sir David, 112; Perlld, 111; Virgie, 109; Sir Rae, 108; Dutch Girl, 104; Algebra filly, 104.

Fifth race, purse $500, special weights, five furlongs—Civil Service, 120 pounds; Meridian, 112; Kenwood, 110.

Sixth race, purse $400, 20 pounds above the scale, selling, seven furlongs—Conundrum, 122 pounds; Happy George, 118; Aftermath, 116; Girondes, 116; Quintoness, 114; Marty B., 113; Outright, 113; Arizona, 113; Cephyrus, 113; Renounce, 113; Ruby, 113; John Daly, 108; Primero, 107; Ned, 105; Hawkstone, 125.

Coming English Races.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 19.—The next big event on the English turf is the race for 2,000 guineas at Newmarket, April 29. Sports have made Gouverneur first favorite at 2 to 1. The horse has a good record and should nearly win. Lord Durham's Peter Flower is the second favorite at 3 to 1, but it is thought the Derby and not this race will be his winning journey. Col. North supplies a strong favorite in Fitzsimon at 6 to 1. In the Jubilee stakes at Kempton Park The Imp, which belongs to the Prince of Wales, is well backed at 9 to 1, while Hammond's Garter is quoted at 15 to 1 for the Derby.

Two Breeders' Meetings Called.

C. B. Allaire of Peoria, Ill., and A. G. Danforth, under authority from the Illinois Breeders' Association, have issued a call for a meeting of the breeders at the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday at 8 p. m. Another meeting of breeders has been called for the Rialto Building the same evening. President W. J. Neely of the late Association of Trotting Horse Breeders of Illinois appointed Messrs. Allaire and Danforth as delegates to next Wednesday's convention. In their call, however, they say they feel that the membership of the association does not fairly represent the body of breeders in the State and ask that at Tuesday's meeting they be confirmed or new delegates appointed and instructed.

POOL TOURNAMENT ENTRIES.

All the Cracks Entered for Next Week's Contest Here.

The following expert pool players have entered for the sweepstakes continuous pool tournament, commencing Monday, April 27, and lasting five nights: Albert G. Powers, champion of America; Alfreda de Oro, Myron Eggleton, William Clearwater, John Weiner. The entrance money is $100, with $300 added money by the Brunswick, Balke Collender company, and the gate receipts; the whole to be divided as follows: first prize, 40 per cent.; second prize, 30 per cent.; third prize, 20 per cent; fourth prize, 10 per cent. The game will be 125 points up, and will be played on a 5x10 pool table. There will be two games played each night.

The tournament will be played at the White Elephant Billiard-Hall amphitheater. The contestants in the tournament are the leading pool players of America. Friday night in a game for $50 a side Eggleston made the high run of 65. This is one of the largest runs that have ever been made in a match game of continuous pool. Clearwater and Powers will arrive in Chicago Monday. This is Clearwater's first visit to Chicago.

TO BOWL AND TO BE BOWLED.

Local Cricketers Getting Ready for an Active Campaign.

Local cricketers are making preparations for an active campaign. Present indications point to the most successful season in the history of their organization.

The Chicago Cricket Association is composed of the Wanderers, St. George, Pullman, Chicago, Rover, and Albion Clubs. The members of these clubs and their friends, representing over 500 active players, held a meeting recently at the Grand Pacific to discuss the general outlook. Some amendments to the rules, suggested by past experience, were proposed, but their adoption was postponed until the meeting to be held April 25, at which time the schedule of summer play will be decided upon.

An invitation from the Philadelphia Association to join a proposed National Association will also be considered at the coming meeting, and it is expected that the invitation will be accepted. A schedule has already been made by which Chicago is to meet Detroit May 29 and 30, the winner to play Pittsburg July 3 and 4. Secretary Tomlins, of the local association, wrote the Secretary of the Philadelphia Association yesterday that the invitation was under consideration and would probably be accepted.

Ridgeland will have a team in the Northwestern Suburban league.

The Bankers' Cricket and Tennis Club has obtained good grounds at the southwest corner of Fullerton and Racine avenues. The grounds are reached by the Chicago and Evanston railroad to Fullerton Avenue station, and by the Fullerton and Webster avenue trailer on the Lincoln avenue cable car.

BOWLING LEAGUE SCORES.

Results of the Games Bowled the Past Week—Standing of Clubs.

The results of the Chicago Bowling League game for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender emblem for the week ending April 18 were:

Tuesday, April 14, at Itens:

MERCHANTS VS. RAVENSWOODS.

Merchants.	First game.	Second game.	Ravenswood.	First game.	Second game.
Moody	180	191	Newel	164	144
Friebertsh'an	165	151	Bloeker	189	155
Kalbfeidt	156	171	Weber	111	174
Schutte	162	183	Sandke	171	150
Iten	202	185	Gilberg	177	173
Andree	166	135	Schoeneck	166	156
Totals	1,031	1,016	Totals	988	952

Umpire—J. P. Daleiden.

Wednesday, April 15, at Germania.

MENTONES VS. RAVENSWOOD STARS.

Mentones.	First game.	Second game.	Ravenswood Stars.	First game.	Second game.
Klein	162	234	Buscher	183	159
Faljer	235	172	Matt Simon	222	137
Harrington	222	178	Flick	211	178
O'Connor	211	175	Mish. Simon	145	167
Halstrom	134	145	Daleiden	190	174
Heron	147	164	Hanson	205	136
Totals	1,111	1,068	Totals	1,156	957

Umpire—Gus Benson.

Thursday, April 16, at Germania.

NORTH ENDS VS. FIDELIAS.

North Ends.	First game.	Second game.	Fidelias.	First game.	Second game.
G. Smith	181	172	O. Krause	115	163
G. Burkhardt	136	135	A. Maas	147	158
B. Coen	166	152	F. Krause	189	171
J. Rieman	137	161	Wm. Beck	183	139
J. A. Conrad	151	172	F. Spies	143	178
J. Richter	189	162	P. Krause	137	184
Totals	960	954	Totals	974	993

Umpire—H. Bateman.

The following is the standing of clubs to date:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Mentones	20	16	4	.800
Merchants	20	15	5	.750
Ravenswoods	20	14	6	.700
Exchange	20	12	8	.600
North Ends	20	10	10	.500
Fidelias	20	12	8	.600
Ravenswood Stars	20	10	10	.500
The Owls	20	9	11	.450

The Exchange has two games by forfeiture of the Chicagos.

The Owls get one game by forfeiture by the Pine Groves.

Games for next week: Tuesday, April 21, Merchants vs. Ravenswood Stars, at Itens.

Wednesday, April 22, Mentones vs. Ravenswoods, at Germania.

Thursday, April 23, Exchange vs. Owls, at Westminster.

Lake Forest to Withdraw.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—It is probable that Lake Forest University will be obliged to withdraw from the Northwestern Collegiate Base-Ball Association. The nine has no grounds to practice on or hold regular games. Last fall the trustees of the university took the old ball field as a site for the new Durand Art and Science building. New grounds were selected in the woods near the campus, but the trustees have not yet put the field in shape. Friday night the students held an indignation meeting and threatened to haze James Frye, the representative of the trustees here. Much excitement was created. The nine is scheduled to play games with University of Michigan, Beloit College, University of Wisconsin, and Northwestern University.

Base-Ball Season Books.

The season books of the Chicago club are out and will be put on sale at Spalding's today. The tickets for both parks will cost $35 and those for one $20. The management states that the cause of the high price is due to the increased percentage to visiting clubs.

Amateur Base-Ball Gossip.

The West Ends have arranged a date at La Salle, Ill., for April 26.

The Franklins of the City League will play the local club at Racine today.

The Garden Citys and Brands will probably play at the West Side Park next Sunday.

The Englewood High School played the Lake View High School at Ravenswood Saturday and defeated them by the score of 10 to 2.

The Evanston High School base-ball team defeated the Preparatory nine at Evanston last Wednesday on the High School grounds, the score being 3 to 0.

The George Barnard & Co. Base-Ball Club has organized with the following players: Cavezel, Cartwright, Tobin, Ketter, Mathias, Rutherford, Loderhose, Lathrop, George, Reuter.

The Northwestern University nine was measured for uniforms last week, the color being gray, with black trimmings and Yale caps. Their first regular game will be played with the Joliets in that city, April 25.

A meeting of the clubs that formed the Indoor Base-Ball League during the last winter will be held at the Carleton Club-House, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, tonight, to arrange an out-door club league.

The Crane Elevator Company Club, as formed for the season, includes the following players: Job Fish Jr., F. H. Clark, G. T. Francis, R. E. Smith, E. B. Hull, J. J. McDermott, E. Kelley, J. J. O'Meara, H. Switzer, and A. M. Berg.

The Highland Park Base-Ball Club has organized for the season with the following players: F. Snow, J. Lagan, W. Cantillon, R. Cantillon, J. Cantillon, W. Downs, J. Ellis, F. Barnard, F. Greenslade, D. Inman, C. Inman, and G. McNab.

The Rival Base-Ball Club has reorganized for the season of 1891. The team is composed of the following players: J. Dahmke, Charles Baker, John Traynor, W. J. Cooney, W. Kinzie, Peter Possehl, M. Hannohoe, Frank Kinzie, Charles Cady, C. Cole, and Edw. O'Meara.

The Boys' League at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Frank Rheims; Vice-President, Joseph Adams; Secretary and Treasurer, N. B. Brehm. The President selected Joseph Adams, Em Rost, and Frank McGarry to act in making up a schedule and constitution and by-laws for the season of 1891. The following clubs comprise the league: Locals, Lincolns, Ætnas, Standards, Records, and West End Jr.

The Whiting Club has organized for the season of '91. The team has been strengthened by the addition of Daly, Andrews, and O'Brien, and Pitchers Hallstrom and Murphy. J. Henry Zitt has been reëlected President, P. J. Norton, Vice-President, Ole Oleson, Secretary and Treasurer. Scanlan has been appointed captain, and will, no doubt, get the best kind of work out of the boys. The first game of the season will take place at the Southwest Park today between the Whitings and Rivals. Hallstrom will do the twirling for the Whitings, while Cady will act in the same capacity for the Rivals. Game called at 3:30.

Base-Ball Notes.

Deacon White is open for an engagement.

The Atlantic Association has given up the ghost.

"Reddy" Gallagher and Ed Smith are talking fight at the middleweight limit.

The Buffalo-New York game was postponed yesterday on account of muddy grounds.

Toledo's withdrawal from the Northwestern League leaves Charley Morton without a job.

John Tener has gone to work in a bank at Charleroi, the new glass town on the Monongahela River.

Duffee and Sneed of the Columbus club are laid up. The former has a sprained ankle and Sneed is sick.

While at Albany Danny Richardson invited Gov. Hill to attend the opening championship game at New York. He promised to do so.

General Sporting Notes.

"Cal" McCarthy's benefit will take place a week from today in Brooklyn.

"Mike" Lucie and "Mike" Brennan fight near West Troy next month for a $500 purse.

The Department of Public Safety in Brooklyn has decided to allow sparring for points.

Jim Daly, who whipped Pat Farrell, will box Slavin four rounds at New York April 30.

"Billy" McCarthy and Jim Burge, the Australian middleweights, are matched to fight near Sydney.

Princeton athletes have discovered that their track is ten yards over a mile, which accounts for the slow time made in distance races over it.

The Mitchell-Slavin combination will open at Madison Square Garden. Until McAuliffe's hands get well Mitchell will spar with Slavin.

W. J. Peall is evidently not coming to this country for some time. He and J. Dowland are matched to play 10,000 points, spot barred, for $2,500 a side.

The Turtle Lake Club of Detroit, Mich., will introduce a new game-bird—a Russian bird, dark colored, about the shade of a partridge. It is said to breed rapidly.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have at once a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50-cent and $1 bottles by leading druggists.

SUIT OF A DYING WOMAN.

MRS. ATWATER'S BILL FOR DIVORCE AND HER HUSBAND'S ANSWER.

He Claims That She Knows Nothing of the Matter and That Designing Relatives Are at the Bottom of It—Charges of Unusual Cruelty Preferred Against Henry Doehle—Other Stories from the Courts—The Record.

A strange story is told in the answer of Uriah E. Atwater to the divorce bill brought in the name of his dying wife. The Hotel Casino, Nos. 14 and 16 Madison street, is involved in the suit.

Three years ago Uriah E. Atwater was married to Ellen Winnefred Hubbard. It is said they have lived together happily. About the time of the marriage, Mrs. Atwater avers in her bill, she entered into a verbal contract with her husband to lease the above named hotel. They did so and have accumulated furniture worth $20,000, and the leasehold is said to be worth $10,000. Mrs. Atwater is now dying from consumption, and her husband is charged with neglecting her. Not long ago, she says, he pretended and gave out that she had no interest in the hotel for the purpose of retaining possession himself and thus defrauding their children.

An answer filed by the defendant tells a different story. He denies having made a contract with his wife, except the one of marriage. At the time of the union she had not a dollar of her own, while he owned some realty in Dakota and Warren, Ill. That he is neglecting his wife on her dying bed he positively denies, and says he has done everything in his power and is willing to do anything in the world to make her last few days pleasant and let her die in peace.

This suit he terms a money-hunting expedition engineered by the dying woman's sisters, Martha Page, Julia Hubbard, and Catharine Hubbard. Atwater declares that they are interfering solely to deprive him of the property and to take from him his two children and place them in a seminary.

The charge is made that the sisters have taken the wearing apparel and jewelry of the dying woman and are now wearing the same. They are accused of going so far as to take her underclothing and making use of it, and with holding a carnival over the prospective profits received through the manipulations and legal fraud about to be perpetrated on defendant.

Mrs. Atwater is said to know nothing about this suit, which is deemed infamous, and brought to enrich lawyers. A week ago the answer avers that an attorney attempted to take the will of the sick woman, and when asked whether she wanted her funeral expenses paid out of her separate estate, she is reported as saying: "What separate estate? I have nothing except my bones. My husband will pay my funeral expenses."

These statements were made before Judge Shepard Saturday in an application for a receiver. Attorney Case for complainant and Congressman Mason for defendant started in to make the fight personal, and there was some talk of prison and libel suits until the court interrupted. The Judge finally referred the case to Master in Chancery Noyes to report whether or not a receiver ought to be appointed, and to take the evidence of the dying woman in the shape of a deposition.

OTHER DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

Unusual Charges Against Henry Doehle—The Mesdames Pelkey No. 1 and No. 2.

Charges of an unusual nature are made in a Circuit Court bill for divorce brought by Mrs. Phillopena Doehle against Henry Doehle, who is said to be worth $50,000 in real estate.

In the first place the wife complains that the husband offered as much as $50 to get rid of her. One morning when he threatened violence, she crept under the house and remained there until night, while the defendant was searching for her all day with a knife in his hand ready to kill her. Once he caused her arrest for no other purpose than to disgrace her. At the age of 56 she is obliged to go out working and even now the defendant is accused of employing men to follow and annoy her.

The charge is made that last February the defendant induced her to drink wine containing poison, which made her dangerously ill. Another charge is made that he attempted the life of his daughter, Louisa, by means of coal gas, he having left the top of the stove open before retiring at night. She was nearly suffocated.

According to Caroline Pelkey her alleged husband played a mean trick on her. His name was Albert Pelkey, but the day he got the marriage license he gave his name as James Bolkey. Despite her protests they were married under the assumed name, but it wasn't until five months later the wife learned the real cause of the deception. In August of 1890 a determined little woman came around to Pelkey's house, and the constable who was with her yanked Mr. Pelkey away. The little woman was the first wife, whom he had deserted.

They Must Agree.

Another motion was made before Judge Tuley Saturday by George F. Harding for a change of venue in the case of Charles B. Farwell against the Great Western Telegraph company in which the master recommends a decree against Mr. Harding for $60,000. The Court told the parties to agree on some arrangement or come into court Monday.

Taxpayers Object.

A dozen taxpayers owning property amounting to $300,000 in the Village of Rogers Park began proceedings in the Circuit Court Saturday to prevent H. E. Keeler from taking advantage of an ordinance passed by the trustees authorizing him to construct and operate an electric light plant in Evanston. Objection is made to the improvement on the ground that it will create an exorbitant tax.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,984—Harry L. Hopkins vs. Edward H. Wacho. Infringement of patent No. 421,715, imp. in Pitman connections. Coburn & Thacher, solrs.

21,985—William D. Nichols vs. Elgin Wind Power and Pump Co. Infringement, imp. in wind mills. Charles Wheaton, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

132,576—Harry Rubens, tr., et al. vs. John H. Carwell et al. Bill. Rubens & Mott, solrs.

132,577—William Booth vs. Albert Pape. Asst., $300. H. S. Goldsmith, atty.

132,578—Curry Mfg. Co. vs. Milton S. Lamoreaux. Asst., $1,000. Byam & Weinschenk, attys.

132,579—J. W. Stort, use, etc., vs. Mattie Pierce. Appl.

132,580—Orrin S. Bacon vs. Josiah Norton and Frederick Higginbotham. Attch., $1,100. C. S. Carter, atty.

132,581—Lesser Franklin vs. A. R. Beck Lumber Co. Bill. J. W. Lanehart, solr.

132,582—Mary Beckwith et al. vs. Sophia Ridkoff et al. Bill. Comstock & Hess, solrs.

132,583—Ida B. Foster vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $25,000. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

132,584—Michael Segerman vs. J. H. Gilbert and L. B. Montanya. Replevin, $500. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

132,585—Gustav Pretzel vs. George Gregson and Henry F. Fischer. Appl.

132,586—Thomas Moore vs. Joseph N. Friedman and Gustavus F. Swift. Case, $15,000. Blair & March, attys.

132,587—Queen City L. & B. Assn. vs. Martin Anderson et al. Bill. C. F. M. Allen, solr.

132,588—M. Michalovitch et al. vs. Max L. Lindheimer and Emmanuel L. New. Asst., $600. J. Newman, atty.

132,589—Paul Gumbemeier Co. vs. John T. Mathews. Asst., $300. Same atty.

132,590—Simon Bache et al. vs. Francis D. Kinsella. Asst., $1,500. H. W. Wolseley, atty.

132,591—Mary A. Kneier vs. Phenix Ins. Co. Asst., $500. Jno. Barton Payne, atty.

132,592—Charles Noyes vs. George S. Pappus and Anthony G. Mason. Trover, $1,500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

132,593—Charles Wiltshire, use, etc., vs. S. F. Hanchett et al. Debt, $100,000; das., $7,500. J. N. Jemison, atty.

132,594—Anna York vs. Rudolph Gierkmiller. Appl.

WITHHELD CASES—132,561—Albert B. Haison et al. vs. W. W. Charles and O. F. Malcom. Bill. S. W. Gehr, solr. (April 17.)

132,565—Effie M. Thompson vs. Donald Thompson. Bill. D. W. Parker, solr. (April 17.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

90,520—Henry P. Daly et al. vs. Village of Rogers Park et al. Bill. Bisbee & Reid, solrs.

652 B. R.—Charles E. Kohl vs. Mary J. Meager, Lyman Baird, and all whom, etc. Petn. to establish title. W. ½ E. ½ Lot 2 and E. ½ W. ½ Lot 2, Blk. 24, s. s. Add. Wilson & Moore, solrs.

90,521—Philippena Doehla vs. Henry Doehla. Bill for div. Williams & Langworthy, solrs.

90,522—Josef Zlabek vs. Anton Zlabek. Asst., $1,000. Fanning & Herdicka, attys.

90,523—Central Sand & Gravel Co. vs. D. A. Thatcher. Appl. by pltf.

90,524—John H. Ohlerking vs. F. H. Culver. Conf. judgt., $119.98. W. Nunn, atty.

90,525—Albert Nawrocki vs. City. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, atty.

90,526—Eliza Adams vs. W. H. Adams. Bill for div. Bary, Reichman & Stedman, solrs.

90,527—Albert Dallman et al. vs. Margaret H. Newbury. Asst. (attch), $414.66. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

90,528—Charles B. Crombie vs. Edward O. Russell et al. Bill. F. W. Packard, solr.

90,529—Elliott W. Sproul vs. Klaas and John K. Brower. Asst., $500. E. Maher, atty.

90,530—Mary J. Young, admx. vs. Frank N. Young et al. Petn. to sell land. Holden & Buzzell, solrs.

90,531—E. S. Redfern vs. Walter Hill Co. Appl. by pltf.

90,532—Bill. Withheld for service.

90,533—M. Shirk vs. James M. Beecher. Appl.

90,534—John Torngren vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Case, $35,000. S. K. Dow, atty.

90,535—Lincoln Brooke vs. Lewis M. Slack. Appl.

90,536—Charles F. Foerster et al. vs. Julia M. and Nathan B. Hubbard and F. B. Baker. Case, $2,000. J. M. Hamilton, atty.

90,537—C. Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Nels and Bertha Hanson. Conf. judgt., $274.50. Winston & Meagher, attys.

90,538—George S. Eddy, recvr., vs. James B. Lake. Appeal.

90,539—City vs. William Kinsella. Asst., $800. J. Hutchinson and M. S. & P. Thomas, attys.

90,540—Same vs. Amazon Hosiery Co. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

90,541—George Schweinfurth vs. Emelia de Stifano. Appeal.

90,542—Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co. vs. Baillargeon Interior Bldg. Co. Appl.

90,543—F. A. Smith vs. John C. Placek. Conf. judgt., $5,772.65. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

90,544—Charles F. Noel et al. vs. J. I. Stockford et al. Mchs. lien. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs.

90,545—Charles B. Hall vs. Patrick McCormick. Bill. A. C. & F. W. Story, solrs.

90,546—D. M. Goodwillie Co. vs. M. F. Bogan et al. Asst., $600. Moses Pam, attys.

Withheld Cases—[illegible]—Linda Morris vs. Wm. Bea[illegible]lett. Asst., $25,000. C. P. Barnes, and Eldridge & Finch, attys. (Apl. 16.)

90,501—People ex rel Auditor, etc., vs. Economic Mu. Live Stock Ins. Co. Bill. J. A. Baldwin, solr. (Apl. 17.)

90,508—Eugene W. Clark vs. Squire R. Harris. Bill. Ela & Grover, solrs. (Apl. 17.)

90,514—Theodore Hellen vs. Barbara Hellen. Bill. Bary, Reichman & Stedman, solrs. (Apl. 17.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,251—People vs. John H. Hickey. Proceed. to compel support.

6,252—Henry Dirks vs. George S. Smith. Appl.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—126,572, Catherine Burgess, admx., vs. John Morris Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $5,000, as of Mch. 28. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.—130,000, Jacob Wendell et al. vs. Henry, Charles M., and Rosa Leopold. Pl. withdrawn. By deft., $8,540.24.—117,873, William Hirsh et al. vs. Joseph Spiegel and Albert Liebenstein. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $165.

JUDGE BRENTANO.—129,313—Steam Loop and Separator Co. vs. Curran Lumber Drier Mfg. Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $80. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.—124,050—John H. Cawker, use, etc., vs. Mrs. P. B. Pearson. On findg., $129.69. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.—126,447—James A. Scott vs. Southern Hardwood Lumber Co. Pltf. remits $8.04. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $152. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 60 ds.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—70,010—William Gallagher et al. vs. City. By agreet., mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $2,300.—88,251—Meyer Wheeler vs. Charles B. Williams. Demr. to specl. pls. sustd., and deft. stands by pls. Pl. of gen. issue stricken from files. Judgt., $610.50. Appl.; bond in 20 ds. and bill ex. in 30 ds.—75,296—Leon Maszczynski, use, etc., vs. John Novak. On ans., $59.75.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—71,999, Frank Keuling vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; on finding, $1,000; satisfied.—88,351, Maurice Doherty vs. Chicago Packing and Provision Co.; same, $305; satisfied.—88,352, Same vs. Same; same, $610.—89,283, John L. Mason vs. Leroy S. and Calvin E. Fallis; motion for new trial denied and judgt., $80.05; same paid into court and judgt. satisfied.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,684—Reed vs. Converse; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—3,619—Village B. & L. Assn. vs. Rode; dec.—2,959—Leach vs. Hubbard; dec. partition.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court yesterday were as follows:

John S. Been vs. Margaret Lockhart. Owen C. C.; affirmed.

South Bend Iron Works et al. vs. Ozias Duddleson. Marshall C. C.; affirmed.

John N. Wilson vs. Nathan Clark et al. Marshall C. C.; affirmed.

James K. Medsker vs. Thomas Pogue. Sullivan C. C.; reversed.

Ohio and Mississippi railway company vs. David Hawkins. Martin C. C.; affirmed.

Margnus J. Carnahan et al. vs. Samuel A. Chenoweth et al. Martin C. C.; affirmed.

WEED STREET FOLDING BRIDGE.

Tested in the Presence of City Officials—Other Municipal Matters.

After a long delay the Weed street folding bridge, as it is called, has been tested, and Engineer Cook said Saturday afternoon that it would be accepted. The test took place Saturday morning. Among those present were the following:

City-Engineer Cook, ex-City-Engineer Artingstall, Chief-Engineer Bates of the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Manager Edwards of the Anchor Line, Capt. Harmon, a tugman, and Robert A. Shailer of Shailer & Schniglau, contractors.

Mr. Cook was entirely satisfied with the test and thinks a similar bridge will be practicable at points where the river is wider than at Weed street. He said such a structure could be operated at Fourteenth street. A heavy team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with lumber was driven rapidly over the bridge and the vibrations were similar to those of the ordinary iron bridges. The bridge was opened and closed within two minutes time.

The bridge is eighty feet wide with two driveways and walks. It gives a clear channel ninety feet across. It is folded by man power with a small crank. Its cost is $15,000. The bridge floor is joined at the center of the stream. At the stream's edge steel uprights stand. On turning the crank the bridge breaks in the center, the river portion is folded downward against the piers on either side, and the land portions rise in the air, closing the streets.

Bids for the new West Madison street viaduct were opened Saturday by Commissioner Purdy. The Penn Bridge company was the lowest bidder, its figure being $11,200. It is not considered likely that the award will be made under the present Administration.

Commissioner Wickersham, Chief Sanitary Officer Hote, and the Council Committee on Health and County Relations Saturday received and opened several hundred bids for the scavenger service in the various wards for the ensuing year. Under the specifications the successful bidders are required to remove ashes, offal, garbage, and refuse thrice weekly, and under strict regulations respecting the transportation and disposition of the refuse. The lowest bidders were as follows:

Second Ward, Henry McDonald, $8,610; Third Ward, Henry McDonald, $9,009; Fourth Ward, John Coyle, $7,985; Fifth Ward, Nicholas Cook, $3,675; Sixth Ward, John McKee, $2,150; Seventh Ward, Patrick Keefe, $3,630; Eighth Ward, John H. Nolan, $2,700; H. P. Carmody, $2,700; Ninth Ward, M. H. McGovern, $2,205; Tenth Ward, John H. Nolan, $7,660; Eleventh Ward, John H. Nolan, $8,000; Twelfth Ward, L. Haberkorn, $9,360; Thirteenth Ward, Frank A. Fisher, $5,760; Fourteenth Ward, Gilbert Coyne, $2,880; Fifteenth Ward, Frank A. Fisher, $1,275; Sixteenth Ward, John J. Mahoney, $4,368; Seventeenth Ward, John J. Mahoney, $3,991; Eighteenth Ward, Gilbert Coyne, $6,825; Nineteenth Ward, Peter Ward, $9,575; Twentieth Ward, P. O'Connell, $2,425; Twenty-first Ward, Albert Hahne, $4,700; Twenty-second Ward, Ruddy Bros., $5,572; Twenty-third Ward, A. S. Wehrheim, $4,750; Twenty-fourth Ward, James Brecken, $6,998; Twenty-fifth Ward, Lawrence Killduff, $2,991; Twenty-sixth Ward, Thomas J. Thirck, $1,575; Twenty-seventh Ward, Otto Fischer, $1,365; Twenty-eighth Ward, John Byrne, $1,150; Twenty-ninth Ward, C. Collins, $2,950; Thirtieth Ward, B. G. Brennan, $3,200; Thirty-first Ward, Roger Powers, $2,000; Thirty-second Ward, Roger Powers, $4,368; Thirty-third Ward, John Hower, $1,453.92; Thirty-fourth Ward, August Fleshour, $4,450; dead animal contract for 1891, Eugene Russell, $30,000, and Union Rendering company, $27,550.

The mortality report for the week ending Saturday noon was much greater than that of the preceding week. The total number of deaths for the last seven days was 841, against 655 the week before. Dr. Wickersham is surprised that the mortality from lung diseases continues so high, but can see no hope of a decrease until the humidity of the atmosphere is dissipated by sunshine.

Cycling Notes.

Sixteen applications for membership were accepted by the Washington Cycling Club at its April meeting.

The Douglas Cycling Club is occupying temporary quarters until the new club-house is finished.

The mileage books of the Lincoln Cycling Club were mailed to members of the L. A. W. in Illinois last week.

A vote of the Illinois Division, L. A. W., representatives will be taken May 5 to determine the location of the annual meet. Rockford presents strong claims.

Fifty of the Lincoln Club members have guaranteed the present lease of the new club-house. The opening run will be made to Evanston this morning.

The Victor Cyling Club has leased quarters at Fourteenth and Throop streets. It has twenty-three members and a ladies' auxiliary is being formed.

Suit Against the Atlantic and Pacific.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—In the United States Court a bill in equity has been filed by L. C. Dresser, holder of $50,000 income bonds of the Western division of the Atlantic and Pacific railway company, against that corporation and the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company. The court is asked to grant an injunction restraining the Atlantic and Pacific company from paying interest on the earnings of the Western division upon the second mortgage bonds, that the said bonds may be adjudged inferior to the income bonds, and that the company may be enjoined from paying anything till after accounting with the plaintiff. The court issued an order of notice returnable June 1.

The Siddons-White Fight.

George Siddons and Tommy White will fight to a finish May 9 for stakes of $1,000 and the gate receipts. The battleground has not been definitely decided upon yet, but in all probability will be in or near Fort Wayne, Ind. These featherweights met a year ago, when no verdict could be given until fifty-six rounds had been fought. White left Tuesday for Wauconda, Lake County, Ill., to go into active training. Siddons and Ryan have been hard at work for a week at Old Elm Farm, the property of ex-United States Treasurer Huston, near Connorsville, Ind.

Shaughnessy Denies It.

The report that the Canadian Pacific had secured full control of the "Soo" line and would make that road a part of the main route of its Transcontinental line is officially denied. Mr. Shaughnessy, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific railway, says the road has been using the "Soo" line for two years and will continue to do so under the old terms. There is no new arrangement.

The Carter-Ives Match.

The final deposit in the match between Eugene Carter and Frank Ives was posted Saturday. The game will be played April 29. The date of the Carter-Schaefer game has been changed to May 6. Both Carter and Ives are in steady practice, the former at Charley Parker's rooms, and the latter at the Brunswick Hall. Both are doing good work.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

TRYING A SECOND TIME.

WITNESSES EXAMINED REGARDING INTER-STATE LAW VIOLATIONS.

The Federal Grand Jury Resumes Its Work of Investigation Into Alleged Unlawful Deals—Subjects to Be Considered at Railroad Meetings Called for This Week—Differential Passenger Rates to the East—The Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" Line.

The Federal grand jury again is investigating alleged violations of the Inter-State Commerce law, this time by roads between here and the Atlantic coast. Thus far the following witnesses have been examined: A. R. Fay, William Bartlett, W. R. Briggs, and Frank Bowles, all employés of Swift & Co., and A. C. Bird, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company. Mr. Bird was questioned regarding the methods of doing business and paying commissions. Although he answered the interrogations with frankness his answers threw little light on the methods of any company besides the Milwaukee and St. Paul, which were not the subject of present investigation. Different companies have somewhat different methods, hence his testimony was of no great value in the investigation. The employés of Swift & Co. exhibited a reluctance to give information that was not at all satisfactory to the Government. Material questions they declined to answer on the same grounds as Counselman and Peasley set up last fall.

It is doubted if the grand jury has been able to secure evidence sufficient to base any indictments on and it adjourned Saturday noon until today, when it will submit its report. In all probability it will be similar to the report of the last grand jury and the District Judge will be called upon to take measures to compel the unwilling witnesses to answer the interrogatories. A repetition of the proceedings against Counselman and Peasley may therefore be expected. This investigation is therefore likely to result in no immediate discoveries of violations of the law.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS THIS WEEK.

Large Number of Subjects to Be Brought Up for Consideration.

Chairman Midgley has called meetings of the Western Freight Association and its various divisions to begin at the association rooms in the "Rookery" tomorrow. At the general meeting the following subjects, among others, will come up for consideration: Proportional rate on lumber from St. Louis to Sioux City; rules governing the passage of men in charge of live stock; minimum weight on mixed carloads of fresh meats and packing house products; stopping stock in transit to finish loading without extra charge; export rates from Missouri River points; right of the Trans-Missouri Association to establish rates to and from Colorado and Utah without assent of lines East; through west-bound tariffs from points east of the Illinois-Indiana State line to Missouri River and points west; rates on pig-iron to Missouri River points; rates on salt, C. L., from Kingman and Hutchinson to Chicago and common points, 18½ cents; to Missouri River points, 15 cents per 100 pounds; soft coal rates from Chicago and Mississippi River to points west of the Missouri River; acceptance of shipments of fruits and vegetables without prepayment or guarantee; proposition to form an Illinois committee to govern Illinois traffic; lake and rail rates to Buffalo.

The principal subjects to be considered at the meeting of the Southwestern division are as follows:

Rates on stone from South Greenfield and Phœnix to Chicago; through rates and divisions between Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and points on the Greenfield and Northern railroad; grain rates, Missouri points to St. Paul and Chicago; divisions on lumber from Wisconsin points to interior Missouri points; deduction of 1 per cent from the scale weights on corn shipments; proposition to appoint inspectors at Missouri River points to supervise the billing of grain.

At the meeting of the Western and Northwestern divisions the more important subjects on the docket are as follows:

Divisions of through rates on grain from points on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and "Soo" lines to Chicago; establishment of rates from Iowa points to the Ohio River and traffic destined south; rates on lumber from the Mississippi River to points east thereof; bullion, West Superior to Chicago and common points, 15 cents; equalization of rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to New York via Peoria vs. Chicago; potatoes C. L., St. Paul, etc., to Chicago and common points, 12½ cents; to St. Louis, 13 cents; iron-ore, Cloquet, Minn., to Chicago, $1 per gross ton; proposition to apply half-rates on tents, Chicago to Missouri River, to be at reunions of Grand Army of the Republic; proposition to apply Chicago rates on grain C. L. between stations on the Sioux City and Pacific railway in Iowa and Duluth, Superior, Washburn, etc.

DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF RULINGS.

Differential Passenger Rates from Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

The Board of Rulings of the Joint Committee, which has been in session in this city for the last two days, promulgated Saturday the following ruling regarding readjustment of east-bound differentials from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, to be effective from May 1:

From Cincinnati, O.—

1. That no differential shall be allowed Cincinnati to Wheeling; it being understood that the Pennsylvania company is authorized to use standard rates via Steubenville, if they so desire.

2. That no differentials are authorized Cincinnati to Philadelphia; but it is understood that limited rates via the Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio railways to that point may not exceed authorized rates to New York.

3. That no differential shall apply to Washington or Baltimore.

4. That the differential rates hereby authorized may be used as basing rates.

5. That to give effect to the foregoing the standard and differential rates from Cincinnati will be as follows, taking effect May 1, 1891:

	First-class limited.	Second-class limited.
To Pittsburg, Pa.—		
Standard rate	$ 9.40	$ 8.50
Via B. & O. S. W. and B. & O.	8.40	8.00
Via N. Y., L. E. & W. and P. & L. E	8.00	7.50
To Wheeling, W. Va.—		
Standard rate	7.60	6.50
To Washington, D. C.—		
Standard rate	14.00	12.00
To Baltimore, Md.—		
Standard rate	14.00	12.00
To Philadelphia, Pa.—		
Standard rate	16.50	14.50
Via B. & O. S. W. and B. & O.	16.00	14.50
Via Columbus, B. & O. and Grafton	16.00	14.50
Via C. & O. and Washington	16.00	14.50
To New York City—		
Standard rate	18.16	16.00
Via B. & O. S. W. and B. & O.	16.00	15.00
Via Columbus, B. & O. and Grafton	16.00	15.00
Via C., C., C. & St. L. to Cleveland, L. S. & M. S. or N. Y. C. & St. L. to Buffalo, thence any line except N. Y. C.	16.00	15.00
Via N. Y., L. E. & W.	16.00	15.00
Via C., H. & D. and connections to Salamanca or Buffalo, thence by any line except N. Y. C.	16.00	15.00
Via C. & O. and Washington	16.00	15.00

From Indianapolis, Ind.—

1. That the differentials heretofore current from Indianapolis to Pittsburg be canceled, thereby making equal limited rates first and second class via all routes.

2. That no differential shall be allowed Indianapolis to Wheeling; it being understood that the Pennsylvania company is authorized to use the standard rate via Steubenville, if they so desire.

3. That no differentials are authorized to Philadelphia, but it is understood that limited rates via the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio railways to those points may not exceed authorized rates to New York.

4. That the differential rates hereby authorized may be used as basing rates.

5. That to give effect to the foregoing, the standard and differential rates from Indianapolis will be as follows, taking effect May 1, 1891:

	First-class limited.	Second-class limited.
To Pittsburg, Pa.—		
Standard rate	$11.30	$10.00
To Wheeling, W. Va.—		
Standard rate	9.65	8.75
To Philadelphia, Pa.—		
Standard rate	17.50	15.00
Via L. E. & W., Fostoria and B. & O.	17.00	15.00
Via C., H. & D. and B. & O.	17.00	15.00
Via O., I. & W., Columbus and B. & O.	17.00	15.00
Via C., C., C. & St. L. and C. & O.	17.00	15.00

	First-class limited.	Second-class limited.
To New York City—		
Standard rate	$19.00	$17.00
Via L. E. & W. and all routes except N. Y. Central	17.00	16.00
Via C., H. & D. and B. & O.	17.00	16.00
Via C., H. & D. and connections to Salamanca or Buffalo, thence any line except N. Y. Central	17.00	16.00
Via C., C., C. & St. L. and C. & O.	17.00	16.00
Via C., C., C. & St. L. to Cleveland, L. S. & M. S. or N. Y. C. & St. L. to Buffalo, thence any line except N. Y. Central	17.00	[illegible]
Via Pa. Co. to Urbana, thence N. Y., L. E. & W.	17.00	[illegible]

Ladies' riding hats, caps, and whips, correct styles. Knox, the hatter. [illegible]

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

ENGLISH OPINION OF BLAINE'S REPLY TO DI RUDINI.

The Logical Statement of the American Position Approved by the Tory Press, Only One Organ, the "Daily News," Dissenting from Its Author's Views—Subsidence of the European War Talk—Bismarck's Enemies Rejoicing Over the Result of the Geestemunde Election.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, April 19.—Mr. Blaine's dispatch of April 14 to the Marquis Imperiali, as cabled in full, elicits the encomiums it deserves. It is the merest justice to Mr. Blaine to say that he has turned the current of English opinion, which at one time ran strongly against us, in our favor. The *Standard*, for example, which at first was all on the side of Italy, has come round and practically accepts Mr. Blaine's views, with perhaps one exception. His contention, which was also Webster's, that foreign residents cannot be made a more favored class than American citizens appeals strongly to English minds. The claim seems to our Tory friend perfectly sound, and it says: "Mr. Blaine's reply is undoubtedly a very able paper, and we shall look forward with curiosity to the Marquis di Rudini's comments on the last paragraph. The exceptions contained in it may be made to cover a wide space of good, and it is difficult to see how the supporters of the Mafia can slip through the meshes of the net thus carefully spread for them."

One English supporter of the Mafia does slip through, as I will show you in a moment, but what is more important is the leading article in the *Times* Thursday. That journal has from the beginning been our friend in this matter. It has taken a sound, sensible view both of the New Orleans incident itself and of the questions arising out of it. It sees and says that "the Federal Government has no right whatever to interfere in the administration of justice in criminal cases in any State of the Union." The Italian Government, in its opinion, acted without careful consideration, didn't wait to ascertain that justice would be denied at New Orleans, recalled Baron Fava by telegraph "long before there was any ground for alleging that the persons responsible would be allowed to escape. On this ground, if on no other, the Government at Washington is able to take up a position in which it will command the sympathy and support of all civilized nations." Italy is now obliged to admit its mistake, and "these admissions simplify Mr. Blaine's task and give him an easy logical victory."

Then, once more denouncing the Mafia and its methods as intolerable to civilization, the *Times* declares: "We sympathize with the people of the United States in their determination not to allow these vile social diseases to take root among them." Such declarations, I repeat, express accurately the general feeling of the best people in England.

Malice of the Gladstone Organ.

The discordant note in this chorus comes, as usual, from the Gladstonian organ. This journal espouses with alacrity any cause or any view which is anti-American. The Mafia is as good a stick as any other to beat the American dog with. Its comment on Blaine is mere malice and caricature. The Marquis di Rudini's diplomatic overthrow is disguised, Mr. Blaine's argument is travestied, the whole situation is put in a false light. America is attacked, and the old sneers at American courts and American justice are repeated. Webster's weighty declaration is dismissed as a musty case which has small analogy with the present one. Mr. Blaine's statement that Italians have the same rights as Americans, plus the right to sue in Federal courts, elicits the general remark: "All this must be fine sport for the Secretary of State." We are roundly accused of utter want of sympathy with "the patriotic anguish of Italy," a phrase of French origin which falls neatly from a Jacobin mouth.

Mr. Phelps, too, is a displeasing person. His comments not being, like those of the *Daily News* which I have been quoting, hostile to his country, are "unfortunate in their tendency to confirm his countrymen in their errors of temper and taste." But when the *Daily News* begins to discourse of temper and taste it is time to stop quoting. I add only that it presents Mr. Phelps to its readers as discovering new proof of the virtues of democracy in indiscriminate massacre.

Rudini's Diplomatic Weakness.

The Marquis di Rudini's statement of Thursday to the Italian Chamber of Deputies has had little effect on European opinion and none at all on English. Mr. Blaine holds the field, and in no respect has the Marquis di Rudini modified the influence of his latest dispatch, the full text of which the Italian Premier appears not to have seen when he spoke. He goes over the old ground with the same unsure foothold. The offensive tone assumed at first is maintained, perhaps from ignorance, for the Marquis di Rudini's acquaintance with the forms of diplomatic intercourse seems slight. It is offensive as well as untrue to say that the United States Government has made a promise and has not kept it.

When he says that all civilized governments are alone with Italy on the point at issue he makes an assertion of which there is no evidence known to the public and one extremely improbable in itself. He has not, in a word, succeeded in inspiring Europe with confidence in himself; nor is it believed that any single power is inclined to support the pretensions he advances.

Austria's Assurances of Peace.

We have heard less this week about the peace of Europe, and it is probably therefore more secure. The speech of the Austrian Emperor did something to reassure the timid. Imperial assurances, it is true, have to be received with caution, but there are many evidences that Austria, who is threatened, if anybody is threatened, by Russian preparations for war, does, nevertheless, believe that peace will not be broken this year. She is busying herself with large measures of domestic policy.

The reports of military movements toward the Austrian frontier continue though the alarm they caused at first is clearly subsiding. The Russian press, never eminent for reserve in its treatment of a Russian question, makes this week a heavy draft on the credulity of European readers. The Moscow *Gazette* gives what may be taken as the view of the murder at Sophia which its panslavist readers wish the world to accept. The assassin of M. Beltcheff was, says this journal, M. Stambouloff. This is not suggested as a joke or a malicious sneer, but is deliberately put forward as a true account of what occurred. It may be believed in Moscow.

Rejoicing Over Bismarck's Defeat.

Prince Bismarck's failure to secure a majority in the Geestemunde election for the Reichstag on Wednesday gives equal pleasure to those who hate him and to those who hate Germany. The French, or at least the Parisian press, the German Socialists, and the German Emperor, all rejoice together. The best opinion seems to be that Prince Bismarck will be chosen on the second ballot. He polled nearly twice as many votes as his chief competitor, who is a Socialist, and who can only be beaten by a coalition between the Socialists, Radicals, and Guelphs, which will not be easy to bring about. The minority will put what pressure they can on the constituency, for Prince Bismarck's chief object in consenting, if he did consent, to stand for the Reichstag was to be able to express in parliament his views on ministerial policy. He has been censured for expressing them otherwise and elsewhere, and his critics said that he ought to be silent.

"Never," answered Prince Bismarck in a speech at Kiel Tuesday, "have I come across a piece of greater stupidity than is involved in that unheard-of demand." Altogether it is clear that attempts to silence Prince Bismarck, whether in or out of Parliament, are not likely to succeed.

Where Parnell and Morley Differ.

The rift between the English Radicals and the Irish Parnellites grows wider. Mr. Morley's amendment, defeated finally by seventy-seven majority, showed how it yawned. Mr. Morley, whose radicalism is sometimes philosophical, sometimes political, proposed that the guarantee under the Land Purchase bill should not be enforced without local consent, and that bodies empowered to award this assent should be created during the present or ensuing session. "No," said Mr. Parnell, "this is to make land purchase contingent on passing the local government bill;" and he declared himself willing that this veto should only arise when the councils had been formed, leaving to chance or circumstance to determine when they should come into existence. Mr. Morley stood aghast. But [illegible] between Mr. Morley and Mr. [illegible] Mr. Parnell thinks that this bill will be, or may be, a real boon to the Irish tenant, who considers that it offers him land on as good terms as he is likely to get, and therefore wants it passed. Mr. Morley, in his capacity as a Gladstonian politician, perceives that it still further diminishes the chances of Mr. Gladstone's return to power and is against it.

The American prima donna, Miss Eames, has now appeared at Covent Garden twice as Margaret in "Faust," once as Eliza in "Lohengrin," and finally in her favorite character of Julie. One of the best critics speaks of Miss Eames as having "a voice of the utmost beauty and rare artistic feeling to guide her native intelligence." What the English miss even more than the French in this rendering is passion and the power of exhibiting deep emotion. It is undeniable that in such parts as Juliet she seems to her audience cold, even while singing, as the *Times* says, with all possible brilliancy.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MUNROE.

Brilliant Wedding of an American Couple at the French Capital.

LONDON, April 19.—At Church Holy Trinity in Paris Wednesday Henry Ridgway was married to Ellen Munroe by the Rev. John Morgan, assisted by Bishop Doane. The church was crowded. The service was choral. Miss Munroe entered the church on the arm of her brother, George Munroe. She wore a dress of white satin with a long train of magnificent lace, veil, and orange blossoms. Ridgway was accompanied by his mother, Comte de Ganay, and Mr. A. O'Connor, Miss Marion Munroe, in a pale blue toilet, acting as demoiselle de honneure. Among the wedding guests were Baron and Baronne Beyens, Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, Duchess de la Tremoille, Prince Murat, Prince de Sagan, Duc de Montmorency, Comte and Comtesse Jean de Kergorlay, Comte and Comtesse Antoine de Gontautbiron, Mme. J. Porges, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Comtesse de Chandon de Briailles with her sister, Mme. Remsay, Marquis du Lau, Comte Louis de Turenne, D'Aynac, M. and Mme. Du Bos, Mme. de St. Maurice Aristarchibey, Vicomtesse de Montreuil, Mr. McLane, ex-Minister of the United States to Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Comte, Gabriele de Castries, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Dampierre, Prince Orloff, Comte Uribarren, Comte and Comtesse Alan de Montgomery, Comte and Comtesse Max de Bethune, Duc and Duchesse de Morry, Comtesse Haliez Claparede, Duc and Duchesse de Lorge, Duc de la Fornee, Comte and Comtesse Gramont d'Aster, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Rochefoucauld. After the ceremony a breakfast was given at the house of Mrs. John Munroe, No. 150 Champs Elysées, at which only the relatives and intimate friends were present.

Murder in Italians' Blood.

Referring to the New Orleans lynching many papers discuss the question why the Italian murder returns exceed those of every other nation on earth.

The *St. James' Gazette*, quoting Rosco's statistics on homicide, shows that Italians are eight times more murderous than other Europeans; that in Italy ten persons are tried every day for murder and eight are convicted, while a host of homicides are never recorded. The Italian at home, it says, is worse than the Italian abroad. The conclusion is that the Italian has murder in his blood and that racial excitability is heightened by a warm climate and the national habit of use of the knife.

Miscellaneous Foreign Notes.

S. Miller Kent of Chicago denies the stories concerning him and Marion Manola. He says they are circulated by his enemies. Kent, who sails for New York within a fortnight, has received much credit from the press for his acting of Horatio.

John Roach, brother of Kate Roach, who died in New York leaving $93,000, which falls to him, is living in Killarney. He is 64 years of age, but in poor circumstances and unable to make the journey to New York. Friends are looking after his interests and expect to get a big sum for the old man.

Mrs. Langtry has been engaged by Augustus Harris to play in the revival of the "Formosa" at Drury Lane. Mrs. Langtry has closed the Princess Theater, where Linda Grey was a financial failure. There was no other play to follow and she therefore closed the theater.

Stephanoff, the male ballet dancer of the Imperial Opera-House of Moscow and St. Petersburg, has invented music to illustrate the steps of the ballet. It is claimed that Stephanoff's invention will tend to simplify considerably the art of ballet dancing.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, on account of the recent death in her family, has taken a house smaller than the one she has up to the present occupied in London, but it is safe to say that when the family is out of mourning Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts' London home will be in the future, as in the past, one of the most attractive American residences on this side of the Atlantic.

The Rev. Charles Berry has declined the Secretaryship of the Congregational Union, and Dr. McKennel of Bowdoin has been appointed to the place.

The Duke of Connaught, speaking at a meeting of the Bible Society, displayed a genuine Christian spirit in his earnest pleading for the spread of the gospel in India.

Mr. Balfour is so busy that he has been obliged to abandon his purpose to participate in the parliamentary golf match, at which game he is a famous player.

Mr. W. H. Seward, son of the American statesman, paid a visit to the House of Commons and was introduced to Mr. Gladstone, with whom he had a long conversation on the new American tariff.

ILLINOIS WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Weekly Report of the Signal Service—The Situation in Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service, coöperating with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending April 16, contains the following:

The temperature of the last seven days has been above the normal throughout the State, the average daily excess at the central office being 6°. An average amount of rainfall was reported in the northern and southern counties of the State. In the central counties the amount of precipitation was generally above the normal. A seasonable amount of sunshine has prevailed throughout the State during the last week.

Following are extracts from the reports of the observers in the counties indicated to John Craig, the Sergeant in charge at this station.

Bond County—Wheat and grass looking fine; oats sown and coming up, some plowing for corn. Fruit prospects excellent. Rainfall 0.71 inch.

Christian County—Wheat, rye, and grass never looked better; some oats are up and looking well. Rainfall 1.08 inches.

Clay County—Fine growing weather; peaches are in full bloom, wheat and grass growing fast; the prospect for all kinds of fruit is the best for years. Rainfall 0.32 inch.

Hamilton County—Vegetation starting generally; oat sowing in progress; corn breaking going on; fruit prospects still good; wheat looks fine; roads drying out.

Henry County—Too wet for farm work; oats about all sown; grass starting nicely. Rainfall 2 inches.

Marshall County—Too wet for farm work; oats not all sown, an increased acreage is being put in; season backward; wheat and grass looking fine.

La Salle County—Many fields of oats have been sown, although the ground is still too wet for proper farming; vegetation advancing rapidly. Rainfall .58 of an inch.

Logan County—Weather warm; oat seeding about completed; some plowing for corn; wheat looking well. Rainfall 0.31 of an inch.

Pope County—Wheat doing well; oats sown with a reduced area; grass growing nicely; stock coming out in fair condition considering short feed; fruit all right so far.

Schuyler County—Crop prospects continue exceedingly favorable. The rains have been all that could be asked for for wheat and grass. Rainfall 1.36 inches.

Sangamon County—Oats mostly sown, some coming up; farmers plowing for corn; wheat prospect never better; warm rains of last week beneficial to growing crops.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 19.—[Special.]—The weekly weather-crop bulletin of the Wisconsin Weather and Crop Service, coöperating with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, says:

The last week's weather conditions have been generally favorable to the agricultural interests of the State. The week was considerably warmer than last week, and averaged slightly warmer than usual at this season of the year. The crop conditions show an improvement over last week, and although the season continues late—ranging from one to three weeks, according to locality—yet present prospects indicate most favorable returns. Plowing on high lands has been continued quite generally since the 16th in the southern and western counties, and there has been some seeding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—The week has been warm in all agricultural districts east of the Rocky Mountains and on the North Pacific coast, the excess of temperature amounting to about 6° per day east of the Mississippi and 3° per day in the Northwest and Southwest.

There has been an excess of rainfall during the week generally on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, extending from Texas northward to Dakota, over which area the rainfall averaged from one to two inches.

In the spring wheat regions of Dakota and Minnesota plowing and seeding were interrupted by cold weather and rain, but the ground is reported in excellent condition. Dakota reports work progressing satisfactorily—soil best in seven years. The crop conditions were greatly improved in the States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley. Illinois reports the warmest and most favorable week of the season, crops growing rapidly, oats mostly sown, and farmers plowing for corn. Continued rains have delayed work in Nebraska and Missouri, where crops are from two to four weeks late. Crop conditions were improved in Michigan and Wisconsin, although the ground was too wet for field work, and crops are late but in good condition. Conditions were improved in Iowa, where 80 per cent of small grains has been seeded, and in Kansas the rainfall greatly benefited all crops.

BY SPECIAL PHONOGRAPH

MRS. W. J. FLORENCE SENDS A MESSAGE TO HER HUSBAND.

What the Well-Known Actor Found in His Mail Yesterday Morning—A Drummer Discredits Joe Mulhatton with a Wildly Improbable Story of an Alleged Narrow Escape in a Montana Snow-Storm—Hotel Arrivals of a Day.

Mrs. William J. Florence is in London, England, but she talked for a half-hour yesterday to her husband who is at the Auditorium. She did not carry on a conversation with Mr. Florence, but did all the talking herself, not permitting the actor to get in a word.

Yesterday morning Mr. Florence found a small package in his mail, and upon opening it discovered one of Edison's ingenious contrivances which when placed in a phonograph will reproduce words and sounds. It resembled one of the rollers on a printing press covered with lines and dots.

"I am in haste to have the thing read off," said Mr. Florence, "because I have not heard my wife's voice for some time. I sent her one of these talkative things some time ago and imagine this is the reply. To show you what a fool I was, I sent a message to my dog Jip, forgetting that the animal could not be induced to use the phonograph. The dog knows the sound of my voice and I thought he would like to hear from me, so when I was sending the message to my wife I said: 'This is for Jip,' and I called his name several times. I have been wondering ever since if Mrs. Florence attempted to place the receiving tubes of the phonograph into Jip's ears."

Mr. Florence took the roll to the Pullman building where it was placed in a phonograph and its story reeled off to Mr. Florence's attentive ears.

"I had a narrow escape from death while in Montana last December," said August Raill Malsid, a drummer for a large Eastern coffin manufactory, who has had fifteen years' experience on the road. He was talking to five companions in the rotunda of the Palmer House. Five rather improbable tales had already been told, but had apparently made no impression on Malsid.

"The day after Christmas I found myself at a place called Stony Creek," continued the drummer. "I had a sweetheart who lived near the mountains twenty miles away, and intended riding out to see her Christmas-day. I had a little present I wished to give her. But the weather was so cold I was unable to make the trip. The day following, however, the thermometer began to rise in the morning and I started. I reached my destination after two hours' hard riding, and immediately a heavy snow-storm set in.

"The little girl welcomed me, and it was a hearty welcome, too, for she was glad to see me. I believe she was one of the prettiest young women I ever knew, and she looked all the more charming out in that wild region. She lived in a log cabin with her father, who was a miner, her mother, a little sister, and brother, and a colored man servant.

"It continued to snow harder and harder after my arrival, and also to grow colder and colder. The mercury went down 20° below zero, and I was unable to return to Stony Creek when it grew dark. About 10 o'clock at night the cabin was completely covered with snow and we were unable to dig ourselves out. The fuel for the big open fireplace gave out and all the chairs and the bedsteads were utilized to obtain warmth. It grew colder and colder, and soon nothing remained to replenish the flames.

"I had my arms about my girl and she, of course, was tolerably warm, and kept me warm, too. The girl's mother could not keep warm, though, and pleaded with me to hug her, too. But I refused. The mercury continued to creep downward and finally the old woman died. The old man was pretty near gone, too. I knew that something desperate had to be done.

"So I quit hugging the girl long enough to carry the old woman's body to the fireplace. I placed it on the small blaze that was left and took the girl into my arms again. The old woman made a good, warm blaze, but the warmth came to late, for the old man died.

"I became desperate once more when it began to grow cold again, and soon the old man's remains were laid alongside of those of his wife. He evidently was a tough customer for he lasted a long time. Although the heat from the old man warmed the girl and me, it was not sufficient to thaw out the two children. The little ones seemed to die peacefully though, for there was a happy expression on their faces when I looked at them. It was no time for sentiment, however.

"This fresh addition made a cheerful blaze, and I lived in the hopes of surviving until the weather became warmer. But it didn't grow warm soon enough, and, gentlemen, that girl died in my arms, frozen to death. It was not a time for tears, though, and I became more desperate than ever. I knew if I were to hesitate I would be lost, so I placed the body of my sweetheart on the smoldering embers of her father, mother, sister, and brother. She made a good blaze and lasted until the blizzard passed. Had it not been for her I certainly would have perished, for at one time I was pretty far gone. I was all right, however, when some miners dug a hole through the drift that covered the house. That was the narrowest escape I ever had."

Mr. Malsid neglected to say what was the fate of the colored servant.

Auditorium—S. B. Whiting, Cambridge; Fr. Benary, Erfurt, Germany; Mrs. D. A. Lewis, East Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. John J. Wilson, Lansing, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Jackson, Providence, R. I.; D. C. Williams, Nashville; A. C. Dougherty, Mexico; Francisco Polanea, Guatemala; Mrs. I. B. Wilson, Menominee, Mich.; W. J. Milligan, Kansas City.

Palmer—De Witt Brokaw, New York; H. L. Wheat, Wheeling; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Claggett, Lexington, Ill.; I. C. McPherson and family, Duluth; H. Simpson, Manchester, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Born, Mobile, Ala.; H. B. Greening, St. Paul; P. R. Smith, Benton.

Sherman—H. B. Dickinson, Rockford; D. E. Ritchie, San Francisco; George Copeland, Jefferson, Wis.; E. W. Eddy, St. Paul; F. W. Quinley, Dubuque, Ia.; Dr. J. E. Moore and wife, Minneapolis; R. R. Blacker, Manistee, Mich.

Wellington—J. Conder Smith, Washington, D. C.; E. L. Widdicomb, Grand Rapids; A. MacPherson, Pittsburg; John C. Barnett and wife, Springfield, O.; L. H. Brown and wife, Petoskey.

Tremont—J. C. Kirkpatrick, Palmer, Mich.; J. A. Harris, Indianapolis; J. D. Robinson, Toledo; F. M. Prescott, Ironwood, Mich.; J. E. McIntyre, Buffalo; E. J. Adams, Pittsburg.

Grand Pacific—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Barrows, Omaha, Neb.; John N. Abbott, St. Paul; Judge J. M. Thurston and wife, Omaha, Neb.; R. L. Pease and wife, Atchison, Kas.

Leland—Edward N. Howell and wife, Dixon, Ill.; Dean M. Jenkins, Detroit; G. A. Flugg, Holliston, Mass.; W. R. Chamberlin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Richelieu—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lynch, Portland; Miss Lynch and maid, Portland; Samuel Hanson, Boston; W. I. Wells, Madison.

TEXT OF THE RUSH STREET TUNNEL BILL

Provisions of the Measure Now Before the Illinois Legislature.

The following is the text of the bill in relation to the Rush street tunnel now before the Legislature:

AN ACT to provide for the connecting or extending of boulevards and pleasure-drives by viaducts, bridges, and subways:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, that the corporate authorities of cities, villages, and incorporated towns are authorized to connect or extend any boulevards or pleasure drives, whether under their control or that of other authorities, by viaducts or subways constructed over or under any public street or alley, either across the same or along any portion thereof, or over or under any railroad or any public or private property, or across any rivers or canals by subways under or bridges over the same.

SEC. 2. The cost of constructing such viaducts, bridges, and subways, and, when the same is constructed over or under any private property, the cost of ascertaining and making just compensation for the damages, if any, thereto, shall be met and provided for in accordance with Article Nine (9) of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all amendments thereto.

SEC. 3. Said corporate authorities may by ordinance regulate, restrain, and control the speed of travel upon said viaducts, bridges, or subways, and prescribe the kind of vehicles that shall be allowed upon the same, and in all things may regulate, restrain, and control the use of said viaducts, bridges, and subways by the public or individuals, and may exclude therefrom funeral processions, hearses, and traffic teams and vehicles so as to free the same from any and all business traffic or objectionable travel and make the same a pleasure driveway for pleasure driving only, and may prescribe in such ordinances such fines and penalties for the violation thereof as they are allowed by law to prescribe for the violation of other ordinances.

SEC. 4. Whenever the said boulevards or pleasure drives, connected or extended by viaducts, bridges, or subways as aforesaid, are under the charge or control of any Board of Park Commissioners, the said corporate authorities may on the completion thereof, turn them over to such board to be maintained and controlled in the same manner as the boulevards and pleasure drives they connect or extend, and when two boulevards or pleasure drives are connected as aforesaid, each of which is under the control of a different Park Board, the said corporate authorities shall designate in the ordinance by which they turn over the viaduct, bridge, or subway connecting the same which board shall have charge of and maintain the said viaduct, bridge or subway or may by such ordinance turn over different portions thereof to each of said boards, to be controlled and maintained in same manner as the boulevards or pleasure drives already under their control and management.

Buy umbrellas at Shayne's, 193 State.

Why do you intend to move May 1? Readers of "The Tribune" are requested to send brief answers to this question for publication in "The Sunday Tribune" of April 26. Replies should be based upon the facts in each individual case, and mailed on or before Wednesday, April 22.

L Alley L

219 ft., Prairie-av., corner 52d-st., only	$115
219 ft., Indiana-av., corner 52d-st., only	$115
75 ft., Indiana-av., near 58th-st.	$125
25 ft., Indiana-av., near 53d-st.	$125
198 ft., Indiana-av., near 59th-st.	$125
50 ft., Indiana-av., near 54th-st.	$125
100 ft., Indiana-av., near 63d-st.	$150
50 ft., Garfield-boulevard, near Indiana-av.	$150
148 ft., Indiana-av., corner 50th-st., only	$125
160 ft., 63d-st., corner, at turn of the road	$130
100 ft., 63d-st., corner Indiana-av.	$120
100 ft., Calumet-av., near 53d-st., road in rear	$150
150 ft., Prairie-av., near 58th-st.	$150
300 ft., Indiana-av., near 56th-st.	$125
85 ft., Calumet-av., near 51st-st.	$125

JAY DWIGGINS & CO.
409 Chamber of Commerce Bld.

16th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE
Globe Savings Bank,
225 Dearborn-st.,
At the Close of Business, April 18, 1891.

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	5,244.19
Deposits—Savings Dept.	23,657.90
Deposits—Banking Dept.	20,540.39
Total	$249,442.48
ASSETS:	
Demand loans.. } secured by {	$ 77,898.33
Time loans...... } collateral. {	79,185.77
Real estate loans	32,725.00
Due from banks	43,496.84
Collections	1,250.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,434.46
Current expenses	6,872.65
Cash and cash items	4,649.43
Total	$249,442.48

A Savings and General Banking Business transacted, except the discounting of commercial paper. Accounts solicited. None too large. None too small.
OFFICERS:
G. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-P.
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest. H. S. DERBY, Cashier.

DO YOU WANT TO BORROW
MONEY
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE?
KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Have Large Special Fund
ON HAND. NO DELAY.

$15,000
City of Pierre, South Dakota,
Refunding 10-20-Year 6s.
PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.
Particulars on application.
As usual we offer the most attractive Investment Bonds on the market.
Farson, Leach & Co.
73 DEARBORN-ST.

$500 to $50,000
TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
A SPECIAL FUND—NO DELAY.
Building Loans Made.
Special rates on amounts of $5,000 and over.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

August Belmont & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE
Messrs. Rothschild,
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, AND VIENNA
Issue Circular Credits for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
ALSO COMMERCIAL CREDITS.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers to Europe, West Indies, Mexico, and California.
Execute orders for the purchase and sale of investment securities.

FOR RENT.
5-story and basement factory building, 75x100, with 140 horse-power engine, steam heat and elevator, switch track, and yard room, the Wisconsin Central and Pan-Handle R. R. adjoining the property, situated at W. 12th and Rockwell-sts.
Three floors, 100x100, for light machinery or storage room, situated 148 to 156 Pacific-av. Inquire
Lazarus Silverman
93 Dearborn-st.
For Manufacturing or Storage.

FOR RENT—158 and 160 West Van Buren-st., semi-fireproof building, five stories and basement; first-class in every respect. Will rent cheap to good tenant; long or short lease. Apply to
ROTH-McMAHON CO.,
121 South Clinton-st.

OFFICE OF THE DALY MINING COMPANY,
Mills Building, 15 Broad-st.,
New York, April 17, 1891.
DIVIDEND NO. 50.
A dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) cents per share has been declared for March, payable 30th inst. Transfer books close on the 25th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO.,
Transfer Agents.

Chicago, April 8, 1891.
To the Stockholders of the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank desire to increase the capital stock of said bank to $500,000.00, and that the question of increasing the capital stock of said bank will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders of said bank at the annual meeting of said stockholders, to be held at the banking-room of said bank on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m.
ADLAI T. EWING, President.
E. C. VEASEY, Vice-President.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.,
New York, April 3, 1891.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 4 next, at 1 p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the State of Illinois upon an agreement for the purchase of the property and franchise of the Junction Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having about eight miles of railroad, which is now operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a proprietary line.
Notice of the closing of the transfer books will be published at least thirty days before the day of election. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
M. HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, April 13, 1891.
To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, May 20, 1891, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from April 25 to May 23, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors
[illegible], Chairman.

$50,000
AND LARGER AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT
5%
On improved business property. Special fund.
LOEB & GATZERT,
85 Dearborn-st.

Carette STOCK $83 a SHARE.
Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-St.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The commercial tide appears to be turning. For weeks business has been dragging along on an uninteresting level. It was a level that showed a large aggregate volume, to be sure, but still the condition has been one which has been called quiet. Business-men have been satisfied to drift along without making special effort in the way of extending their lines. There is a decided change to be noted within the last week. The most tangible result of this change of sentiment is to be seen in an immense increase in the volume of commercial paper. Commercial paper dealers are receiving in a single day as much as they took in in a week a while ago. This unquestionably points to a revival in general trade, or rather towards a revival that is to come. The actual increase in general business is not yet apparent, but merchants and manufacturers are preparing the way and the increase is sure to come.

This outpouring of commercial paper is finding a ready market. There are funds in great abundance here ready for investment. Chicago has grown to be a rich city. Accumulated profits of a year amount to an immense sum. For the last six months there has been little investment of these profits, and the result is a great piling up of funds that now seem about ready to break the bonds of unusual conservatism and seek new investments. The first sign of this is apparent in a decided revival of the counter business in investment securities. Sales of investment bonds have been larger within the last few days than they were in weeks before. This revival in the interest in investment bonds is looked upon as a sure forerunner of a revival in speculative business.

At the close of the week the local stock market seemed just ready for a period of activity. It is true that it has seemed so for a number of days and the activity has not come, but the indications have grown stronger and stronger. There are still some unfavorable features in the situation, it cannot be denied. The steady exportation of gold goes on and its result on the New York reserve is apparent. That reserve has now reached so low a point that further large shipments of gold might be regarded with some alarm. This fear of the result of gold exportations, however, ought to be pretty largely offset by the knowledge of what the near future has in store in the way of produce exportations. A modest estimate places the engagement of wheat for export from New York alone during the summer months at 20,000,000 bu. The exports from other points will add largely to that amount. Gold exports at this season not only are nothing unusual but really are the rule.

The iron trade appears to have reached the limit of depression. During the week pig-iron sold in Chicago at the lowest price ever touched, but the week closes on a decidedly better feeling. This improvement is already clearly manifested in the East. Orders have been coming in there more freely and the market is generally stronger. Furnace-men here have pretty unanimously decided to hold on to their stocks until prices advance. Buyers who believe in laying in stocks when prices are low have some big orders ready. The prospect now seems to point clearly toward increasing orders and better prices. Manufacturers of architectural iron already have orders in hand large enough to insure a year of unprecedented volume of business.

Splendid crop prospects continue. With these prospects and the certain assurance that farmers will receive prices so large as to make the year probably one of the most profitable they have ever known it is not astonishing that merchants and manufacturers are beginning to prepare for increasing business. There is evidence on every hand that they are doing so; at the banks they are asking for more liberal accommodations, and the condition of the commercial paper market has already been noted as indicating a decided revival of activity. Clearings are again increasing over the record of last year, but are still below the percentage of increase that ruled for some time.

Taking the situation altogether there is no gainsaying that bullish indications overbalance all unfavorable developments. The good crop reports carry away all effect of a lack of harmony among the railroads. It is becoming fashionable to be a bull. For a long time it has only been fashionable to be extremely bearish, and the dictates of fashion are potent in the speculative market. This change of sentiment means a great deal; it can already be seen to mean that favorable news is taken hold of and made use of in the fixing of prices, while unfavorable news is passed by with little attention. Sentiment is certainly in favor of an active stock market and higher prices, and sentiment goes a long way in making quotations.

In the produce markets there has been unusual activity and the highest prices on the crop have been touched in wheat and corn. The fact that the foreigners continued buying in American markets and that the reports of damage to the continental crops showed that there had been little or no exaggeration in the first reports, taken in connection with a liberal cash movement at home and an active flour market, was sufficient to thoroughly alarm a small but powerful coterie of professional bears who had sold heavily short on the belief that $1.05 was an extreme price for May wheat. They had asserted that the magnificent crop prospects in the United States made any suggestion of shortage nonsensical and that the people who insisted on paying more than that price for it would certainly lose a great deal of money. The "magnificent" crop prospects have been somewhat marred by the backwardness of the season and unmistakable evidences of damage by insects to the growing wheat in parts of the winter wheat belt. They also discovered that a crop which could not mature and be delivered before the 1st of August was not going to prevent a scarcity of wheat during April, May, and June. That there is scarcity at present is shown by the fact that a large number of mills in various parts of the country have been forced to close because of a lack of supply. So low are the stocks of wheat through the country that *Bradstreet's* estimates that if the present rate of export continues until July 1 the United States will be able to carry over as reserves into the next crop year visible and invisible supplies of less than 12,000,000 bu—hardly enough for two weeks' consumptive requirements. In view of these things the number of wheat traders and speculators who believe in very much higher prices for wheat has increased materially during the last ten days. Just at present the foreigners seem to hold the key to the situation, and upon them largely depends the action of wheat in the immediate future. But it is believed that within a comparatively short time the condition of affairs at home, the scarcity of supplies when home requirements alone are considered, will become the leading feature of the market and regulate the prices in this and other American markets. There has been a demand for cash corn which has been greater than the supply, and great quantities of it have been bought to arrive as late as May at prices considerably in excess of the present price for May delivery. The great quantities of corn which some of the speculators predicted would come forward when the price reached 60c or thereabouts have thus far failed to materialize; and to this fact is due the continued strength of the market. Provisions are relatively lower than they should be, but the trade is divided in its opinion as to the future outlook.

FINANCIAL.

The most important feature of the situation is the decided increase in the supply of commercial paper. The volume has been increasing most rapidly within the lost two or three days. Daily receipts of paper by the dealers are now as great as the receipts of a week were a short time ago. With all this increase the market is amply able to take care of the output. It is sold as fast as it is made. While it cannot be said that the money market is any firmer, the tendency towards cheaper rates seems to have received something of a check. The situation shows easy money at 6 per cent, with occasional loans under exceptional circumstances at 5 and 5½ per cent.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Apr 18	Closing—Apr 17
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	500	25⅛	25	25⅛	25
Atchison	1,236	32⅛	31½	32⅛	31⅞
Am. Sugar	3,550	91⅛	90⅞	91	90⅞
Am. Sugar pfd.	300	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	92⅞
C., B. & Q.	12,435	88	87	88	87½
Ches. & Ohio	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
Do 1st pfd.	900	53	53	53	53⅞
Colo. Coal	150	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36
C. & E. Ill.	100	57	57	57	56½
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	62½	62	62½	61⅞
Chicago Gas	15,175	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	48⅞
D., L. & W.	3,800	135½	135	135½	135⅞
Del. & Hud.	100	133½	133½	133½	133½
Dist. & C. F.	520	45⅞	45	45	45⅞
Erie	225	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Ill. Cent.	400	99	98	98⅞	......
Lake Shore	300	111½	111½	111½	111½
Louis. & Nash.	2,740	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞	78
Long Island	250	93½	93½	93½	93
L. N. A. & C.	550	25	24⅞	25	23⅞
Lead Trust	200	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
Linseed Oil	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	......
Missouri Pac.	1,700	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞	70
Manhattan	660	106	106¼	106	106¼
N. Am. Co.	1,600	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16
Northwest	150	108	108	108	108⅞
New England	1,215	38⅞	38	38⅞	37⅞
Nor. Pac.	935	26⅞	26	26⅞	25⅞
Do pfd.	7,650	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞	68⅞
N. Y. Central	773	103⅞	103¼	103½	103⅞
N. Cordage	5,581	88⅞	87	88⅞	86⅞
Do pfd.	105	104	104	104	103⅞
Ont. & W.	400	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Pac. Mail	645	37⅞	37	37	37⅞
R. W. & O.	312	114⅞	114	114	113
Reading	340	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
Rich. Term.	550	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Do pfd.	500	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	......
Rock Island	1,770	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	75
St. Paul	16,400	61⅞	61	61⅞	61⅞
Do pfd.	750	113	112⅞	113	112⅞
So. Pac.	300	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Texas Pac.	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	......
Tenn. Coal	2,400	35	34	34⅞	35⅞
Union Pac.	3,000	48	47⅞	48	48
W. & L. E.	550	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	32⅞
Do pfd.	300	73⅞	73	73⅞	73⅞
Wabash	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Do pfd.	220	19	19	19	19⅞
Western Union	400	81⅞	81½	81⅞	81⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	140
American	117	United States	65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	122	U. S. 4½s, reg.	[illegible]
U. S. 4s, coup.	[illegible]	U. S. 4½s, coup.	[illegible]

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

50 Bk of NAm.	170	35000 MK&T 1st	76⅞@77
100 Bk of Rep.	188	44000 MK&T 2d	40@40⅞
10 Bnk of State N Y	112	10000 M&O gm	66⅞
50 Ninth Nat Bk.	144	9000 NYLEW new2con	100⅞
5 W N Bk.	100⅞	1000 NYNH&H 4s	106
5000 Ala Cl B.	108⅞	1000 NYO&W con5s	95⅞
10000 SC 6s non f.	3⅞	5000 NY&PC&I 6s	90⅞@90⅞
2000 Tenn set 3s	71	1000 NP 2d cp.	111
1000 Va 6s d tr std.	7	5000 NP 3d cp.	110
13000 Atch 4s	79⅞@80	10000 NP con 5s	82
30000 Atch inc.	47⅞@48⅞	13000 NP&M 1st	104
5000 A&P inc.	12⅞	3000 N W cn cpgd bds	126⅞
1000 CS 2d	96½	2000 NW 25-yr deb 5s	105⅞
2000 C&O con 5s	99⅞	15000 Or Imp con5s	66⅞
1000 C&O 1s-Ser A.	115	1000 OR&N 1st	109
10000 C&A s f.	121½	5000 OSL&U con	77⅞
15000 CB&Q db 5s	100	2000 P&R g m 4s	79⅞
10000 C&E 1st	85⅞@86	15000 P&W 1st	79⅞
4000 C&IC 1st	97	5000 RT c tr 5s	68⅞@68⅞
10000 C&NP 1st	78⅞	1000 RW&O con	110⅞
5000 CR&P 5s cp.	97⅞	1000 SPM&M 1st cons 6, red to 4½s	101
1000 C C C & I 1st	117½	7000 SP Cal 1st con 5s	99⅞@99⅞
3000 CHV&T 5s	80	2000 SVal&N E 4s	75⅞
5000 ET con gd 5s	101⅞	16000 T P 1st 5s	90@90⅞
5000 EL&BS 6s	90	40000 TP 2d inc.	32⅞@33
3000 FtW&R G 1st	75	4000 T A A & NM cn. 5s	85⅞@85⅞
1000 Iowa C 1st	84	1000 TStL&KC 1st	82@83
4000 KP 1st cn.	110⅞@111⅞	1000 Un El 1st	110⅞
10000 Ky Cen 1st 4s	82⅞	2000 VM gm stpd	89⅞
5000 LSDiv bds	116	2000 Wab 1st	101⅞
16000 LE&SL cn 1st 5s	87	10000 WNY&P 1st	100
5000 L&WBM 5s	96	1000 WNY&P 2d	31⅞
2000 L&N-Cec Br.	103½	1000 WU col tr 5s	100
5000 LStL&T 1st	82⅞@82⅞		
9000 M&N 1st 1913 cn.	111		
5000 M&SP 1st-C&PW 5s	105		
6000 M&SP 1st term 5s	102½		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,900	31½	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
Amn. Sugar	2,006	90⅞	91	90	90⅞
Bell Telephone	267	206	206	205	205
Chi. Junc. Ry	25	76	76	76	76
C. B. & Q.	2,000	87½	88	87	88
Flint & P. M.	100	85	85	85	85
Ill. Steel	100	70	70	70	70
Mexican Cent.	200	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20
Or'g'n Short Line	50	24	24	24	24
T'son. & H'n.	375	46⅞	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛
Do ser D.	250	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Union Pac.	650	47⅞	48	47⅞	48

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Utah 5s	77	3000 do 7s	121⅞
4000 Atch inc.	48	500 Eastern 6s	122⅞
2000 do 4s	78	1000 O S L 6s	99⅞
1000 N E inc.	105	200 Gas inc.	82⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18.—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 51⅞@52; Reading, 16 7-16@16½; Lehigh Valley, 48⅞@48⅞; Reading general 4s, 79⅞@79⅞; do first preferred, 52@52½; do second preferred, 34@35; do third preferred, 26⅞@26⅞.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 18—2 p. m.—Closing—Consols, money, 95 15-16; do, account, 96⅛; United States 4s, 124; do 4½s, 104. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio 1st, 32⅞; Canadian Pacific, 81⅞; Erie, 20⅞; do seconds, 103⅞; Illinois Central, 99⅞; Mexican ordinary, 41⅞; St. Paul common, 62⅞; Pennsylvania, 53; Mexican Central new 4s, 75⅞; Money 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞ per cent; three months' bills, 3⅞. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £30,000.

PARIS, April 18.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 65c for the account.

BERLIN, April 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 19,600,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Mining quotations: Alice $1.60; Aspen, $4.00; Best & Belcher, $7.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $12.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Homestake, $8.75; Horn Silver, $3.40; Mexican, $4.40; Ontario, $38.00; Plymouth, $1.80; Standard, $1.20.

THE MARKETS.

The leading markets were active and higher Saturday, interest centering in wheat, which touched $1.15 for May. The other markets were rather neglected and some of them were lower.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, and oats, and July pork April 18. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range. Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
April	$ 1.10¾	$ ......@......	$ 1.12
May	1.10⅞	1.10 @ 1.15	1.12⅝
July	1.08⅞	1.07⅝@ 1.11	1.09⅝
CORN.			
May	$ 72½	$ 72⅛@ 73⅞	$ 72⅞
July	68⅝	68½@ 69⅞	68⅞
OATS.			
May	$ 57⅛	$ 56⅝@ 57⅛	$ 56⅞
July	54⅝	53⅞@ 54⅞	53⅞
MESS PORK.			
May	$12.92½	$12.80 @13.00	$12.97½
July	13.32½	13.20 @13.37½	13.32½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 6.97½	$ 6.92½@ 7.00	$ 6.92½
July	7.22½	7.20 @ 7.27½	7.22½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 6.50	$ 6.45 @ 6.55	$ 6.52½
July	6.82½	6.77½@ 6.85	6.82½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	May.	June.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 89	$ 89⅜	$ 87⅞
No. 2 corn	32⅞	33	33⅞
No. 2 oats	24½	....	24
Mess pork	13.15	....	13.40
Lard	6.47½	....	6.55
Short ribs	5.50	....	5.60

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 13	10,580	195	24,001	10,312
Tuesday, April 14	4,423	867	11,188	8,894
Wednesday, April 15	11,220	878	18,875	7,264
Thursday, April 16	9,815	414	19,639	9,928
Friday, April 17	8,061	189	17,921	7,242
Saturday, April 18	900	50	11,550	3,000
Total	44,999	2,590	103,154	46,640
Previous week	38,748	2,193	148,790	52,909
Same week 1890	60,469	3,273	119,829	51,825
Shipments—				
Monday, April 13	3,506	9	13,727	2,909
Tuesday, April 14	1,560	167	8,574	4,589
Wednesday, April 15	2,903	2	10,323	2,047
Thursday, April 16	3,726	......	11,957	4,947
Friday, April 17	3,010	51	10,370	2,910
Saturday, April 18	1,000	......	8,000	1,400
Total	15,705	229	62,951	18,598
Previous week	14,432	44	86,158	26,368
Same week 1890	22,955	377	28,782	23,682

The net supply of hogs for Chicago packers and butchers last week was 40,000, against 62,541 the previous week, and 90,017 the corresponding week last year. Only seven packers purchased hogs during the last week, against nine firms a year ago. Armour & Co. purchased 10,893; Anglo-American, 6,448; Swift, 5,550; International, 5,440; Lipton, 5,390; Underwood, 1,772; and N. Morris, 5,143. A year ago Armour & Co. purchased 25,100; the C. P. & P. Co., 11,824; the International, 10,246; and the Anglo-American, 9,712.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 75,300 cattle, 187,200 hogs, and 53,800 sheep last week, or an increase of 10,000 cattle and a decrease of 57,000 hogs and 10,100 sheep compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 24,000 cattle, 13,000 hogs, and 13,600 sheep compared with a year ago.

CATTLE—The supply was light and the demand good. Values ruled firm at full previous quotations. The highest sale reported was a bunch of 19 steers, averaging 1,281 lbs, at $5.85. Some Texas cattle, averaging less than 1,100 lbs, sold at $5.75. Most of the native steers sold at $5.30@5.70. Native cows sold largely at $2.90@3.50. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs.	$6.35@6.60
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs.	5.85@6.30
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs.	5.00@5.80
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs.	4.20@5.20
Fancy native cows and heifers	4.40@5.00
Good to choice cows and heifers	3.40@4.15
Inferior to fair cows	2.00@3.25
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs.	2.60@3.90
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs.	3.70@4.70
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.00@4.50

HOGS—The demand for hogs was active and values ruled firm to 5c higher. Offerings were small and a good clearance was made. Sales ranged at $4.70@5.50, bulk at $5.10@5.35, light and mixed principally at $5.15@5.30. Pigs sold at $3.25@3.10.

SHEEP—The demand was fairly active, but the feeling was weak, and in some cases sales showed 5@10c decline. Lambs sold at $5.80@6.70. Western sheep sold at $4.50@5.90. Some 60-lb Mexican sheep sold at $3.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., April 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,160; shipments, 639. Market slow to 10 cents lower; steers, $3.75@6.10; cows, $1.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,280; shipments, 4,800. Market strong; grades steady; others 5 to 10 cents lower; bulk $4.70@4.90; all grades, $3.25@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12; no shipments. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 200; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $5.25@6.10; fair to good do, $4.20@5.30; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.10; Texans and Indians, $3.75@5.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 2,600; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $5.10@5.20; mixed grades, $4.75@5.15; light fair to best, $4.90@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,000. Market steady; good to choice, $4.50@5.90.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, April 18.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; Kansas winter hard, 9s 6d, firm. Flour—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer [illegible] and the supply of spot is good; spot, 6s 9½d, strong; April and June, 6s 9½d, strong; May, 6s 9½d, strong.

COTTON—Spot flat; middling, 4⅞d. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,300 American. Futures closed easy. American mid, l m c, April, 4 40-64d@4 41-64d; April and May, 4 40-64d@4 41-64d; May and June, 4 44-64d sellers; June and July, 4 48-64d sellers; July and August, 4 52-64d@4 53-64d; August and September, 4 55-64d buyers; September and October, 4 55-64d buyers; October and November, 4 56-64d value; November and December, 4 56-64d buyers. Wheat stronger; demand fair; holders offer sparingly. California No. 1, 8s 8½d per cental; Kansas winter hard, 8s 6d. Corn firm; demand fair; mixed western, 6s 9½d per cental.

New York, April 18.—WHEAT—Receipts, 21,600; exports, none; sales 8,360,000 futures, 13,000 spot; spot market dull, 1½@2½c higher, firm; No. 2, $1.22@$1.22½ elevator, $1.26 store; $1.25½@1.27⅞ afloat, $1.26@1.28⅞ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1.19½@1.20; ungraded red, $1.15@1.23½; No. 1 Northern, $1.32⅞.

CORN—Receipts, 29,900 bu; exports, 4,920 bu; sales 1,440,000 futures; 51,000 spot; spot market unsettled; closing firmer, moderately active; No. 2, 82@83c in elevator; 83½@84c afloat; ungraded mixed, 81@84c; steamer mixed, 82@83½c. Options on a feeling that there will be a squeeze on May; on that month it advanced 1⅞c, other months ⅜c up and ⅜c down. May, 80⅞@83c; closing at 82c; July, 78@79c; closing at 79c; July, 76@76½c; closing at 76½c; August, 75⅞@75⅞c, closing at 75⅞c.

OATS—Receipts, 34,000 bu; exports, 705 bu; sales, 60,000 bu futures, 83,000 bu spot; spot market higher, quiet; options strong, dull; May, 63c, closing 63c; June, closing 62⅞c; July, 61⅞@62c, closing 62c; spot No. 2 white, 61⅞@66c; mixed Western, 60@64c; white do, 63@69c; No. 2 Chicago, 64@64½c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 5 up to 5 points down; closed firm, 5@15 up; sales, 23,250 bags, including April, 17.35c; May, 17.40@17.50c; June, 17.35c; July, 17.15@17.25c; August, 16.70@16.85c; September, 16.20@16.85c, October, 15.60@15.65c; December, 14.80@14.85c. Spot Rio quiet, firm; fair cargoes, 20c; No. 7, 18⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; steady; fair refined, 3 3-16c; centrifugals, 96-test, 3½c; refined firm; quiet.

MOLASSES—Foreign quiet; firm; 50-test, in hhds, 13½c; New Orleans firm; good demand; common to fancy, 26@35c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady; crude in barrels, Barkers, $6.80; do in bulk, $4.25; refined New York, $6.90@7.20; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.85@7.15; do in bulk, $4.60@4.65; united closed at 70c for May.

TURPENTINE—Dull, steady; 38½@38⅞c.

EGGS—Steady; moderate demand; Western, 14½c; receipts, 9,732 pkgs.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, firm; old mess, $12.00@12.50; new mess, $13.75@14.50; extra prime, $11.75@12.25. Cut meats dull, firm; pickled bellies, 6⅞c; do shoulders, 5⅞@5⅞c; do hams, 10c; middles inactive, firm; short clear, $6.95. Lard easier, quiet; Western steam, $7.15; sales, 250 tierces; options, sales, 4,500 tierces; May, $7.16, closing $7.17; June, $7.30; July, $7.45@7.46, closing, $7.45; August, $7.58@7.60, closing, $7.59; September, $7.72.

BUTTER—Fair demand, firm; Western dairy, 13@22c; do creamery, 21@27c; do factory, 12@23c; Elgin, 27½c.

CHEESE—Quiet, steady; skims, 6½@10c; Ohio flats, 8½@11½c.

Boston, Mass., April 18.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 28c; fancy, well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 22@27c; extra imitation creamery, 24@25c; factory choice, 22@23c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 20@26c; East creamery, good to choice, 24@28c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 12½@12½c; Western choice, 11@11½c; sage, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 15c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 14½c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 15½c; Western extras, 15@15½c; Michigan choice, 15c; Northern choice, 14½c.

CORN—Market higher, both for spot lots and to ship. Chicago No. 3 yellow to ship, 88c; high mixed spot, 85½@86c; steamer yellow, 85½@86c; steamer, 84@84½c; good no grade, 82@83c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Firmer and quoted higher; clipped oats scarce; Chicago No. 2 whites to ship, 67@67½c and 65½@66½c for No. 3 white Minneapolis; No. 2 whites, 64@64½c; clipped oats to arrive, 67½@68½c; fancy clipped spot, 67@57½c; No. 2 white, 64@64½c, for track lots; No. 3 white, 63c for track lots; low grades nominal, 61@62c.

Duluth, Minn., April 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Continued nervous and strong today, but was much steadier here than in other markets. Trading was active, and fully as active as yesterday. Local stocks will show an increase for the week of about 250,000 bu. Cash and April, No. 1 hard, closed $1.09½; No. 1 Northern, $1.07; No. 2 Northern, $1.01; May No. 1 hard, $1.13½; No. 1 Northern, $1.11⅞, sellers; June No. 1 hard, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern, $1.12⅞; July No. 1 hard, $1.15½; No. 1 Northern, $1.13⅞. Cars on track, 74.

RECEIPTS—29,357 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—The opening was firm and 1½c up for May, but July and August were ⅛@¼c lower respectively. Later there was an advance all around and with a nervous feeling prices tended up until the noon call, when there was an easing off, but the market ruled unsettled and nervous to the close, which was 1c off from the top prices: No. 2 red, cash, $1.11⅞@1.12; May, $1.11⅞@1.12⅞, closing at $1.11⅞; July, $1.03⅞@1.05⅞, closing at $1.04⅞@1.04⅞ asked; August, $1.02⅞@1.04⅞, closing at $1.03⅞ asked. Corn—The opening was weaker and ⅛c down from yesterday's close and ruled quiet and weak until the close, though the fluctuations were small. Last prices were ⅛@⅞c below yesterday's: No. 2 cash, firm, 70@71½c; May, 70⅞@70⅞c, closing at 70⅞c; July, 67⅞@68⅞c, closing at 67⅞c. Oats quiet and easier; No. 2 cash, 55⅞c; May, 54⅞@55c, closing at 55c; July, 49c, closing at 48⅞c asked.

PROVISIONS—Were firm, but eased later and the market closed weak and unsettled. Pork—Standard mess, $12.75. Lard—Prime steam, $6.62½@6.75. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5.12½; longs, $6.55@6.60; ribs, $6.62½; short clear, $6.75. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.75; longs, $6.95@7.00; ribs, $7.00@7.12½; short clear, $7.25. Hams, $10.00@10.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 18.—WHEAT—The excited condition of the futures market was a great drawback to the selling of cash wheat today. Millers and other cash buyers regarded the big advance as a purely speculative one, and would not buy anything to speak of until the market got more settled. Some sales of No. 1 Northern were made at the opening at $1.10½@1.11, and later principally at $1.12. A few cars brought $1.13@1.13½, when May was the highest, but they were choice wheat and wanted for a special purpose. Beside May broke so quick that no more sales could be made above $1.12, and about noon some good wheat was offered at $1.11. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours were 124 cars, with shipments of 70 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, April, $1.13; on track, $1.13½@1.14; No. 1 Northern, April and May, $1.09½; July, $1.12; on track, $1.10½@1.11; No. 2 Northern, April, $1.08; on track, $1.06@1.06.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Offerings very light, with but little disposition to trade; prices, however, nominally 1c higher: No. 2 red, April, $1.22@1.23; May, $1.21@1.22; June, $1.18⅞@1.19⅞; July, $1.15⅞@1.16⅞. Corn—Car lots fairly active and advanced 1c. Some inquiry for near deliveries for export, but business was restricted by light offerings. Futures firm, but nominally unchanged. No. 3 mixed elevator, 84c; do in grain depot, 85c; steamer No. 2 mixed in do, 85⅞c; No. 2 white and No. 2 low mixed elevator, 85c; No. 2 high mixed and yellow on track, 86c. Oats—Strong and higher, but quiet; No. 3 white, 65⅞c; No. 2 white, 65@66⅞c; No. 2 white, April, May, June and July, 65⅞@66c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 7,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,200 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, 16,400 bu.

Baltimore, Md., April 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western strong and higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, and April, $1.20@1.20⅞; May, $1.20; July, $1.16; August, $1.13. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot, and April, 84c; May, 81⅞@82c; July, 78c asked; steamer, 83c. Oats—Strong, higher; Western white, 65@66c; do do mixed, 63@64c; graded No. 2 white, 66c; do do mixed, 63@64c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 11,730 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 18.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard dull at $1.33; No. 2 red, $1.22. Corn—No. 2, 84½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., April 18.—GRAIN—Corn active and higher; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 74c; No. 4, 72c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 white, 58@58½c; No. 3 white, 57@57½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.19; spirits, $1.21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 19,800 bu; oats, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 17,100 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., April 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Because.

CHICAGO, April 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Why not put it this way, also? It is as fair as your own:

Cregier	46,588
Carter H. Harrison	42,931
Elmer Washburn	24,026
T. Morgan	2,378
Total anti-Washburne vote	115,923
H. Washburne	46,957
Majority against H. Washburne	68,965

(2) In the face of this return is H. Washburne the *people's* choice? A. B. CONE.

[(1) Because the second choice of the 42,931 Harrison voters was Hempstead Washburne. They were for anybody to beat Cregier. Because of the 24,027 voters for Elmer Washburn fully 24,000 preferred Hempstead Washburne to Cregier. The other 27, including M. E. Stone, late of the *News*, Col. Cooper of the Alley "L" road, and Frank Drake, may have preferred Cregier. But that hardly affects the result. Because Tommy Morgan's 2,376 voters preferred Hempstead Washburne after Tommy to any candidate that was before the people. (2) A second ballot as between Cregier and Hempstead Washburne would prove conclusively that Mr. Washburne was the people's choice, and by a majority as large as was indicated by the figures of yesterday.]

The Sewage Question.

CHICAGO, April 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The amendment to the Sanitary District Drainage act contemplated by the trustees and advocated by your paper would leave the law about where the Chicago delegation to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly intended it, and in my opinion will never pass before the State is redistricted.

As a member of the Senate Drainage Committee I contended for a twelve or fourteen foot channel, but found that the country members, at the instigation of the Means-Kelley-Sanford agitators, would allow no such bill to go through. Even as amended to partly suit these kickers we had only one or two of a majority to pass it through the committee. The Commissioners elected under the law and the people of Chicago are not without blame and are partly the cause of the valley opposition. Our good faith and unwritten pledges to these people were then (as the editor of THE TRIBUNE well knows) to make a desperate effort to relieve them of the solids at least of Stock-Yards sewage. Nothing has been done in that direction. The Commissioners only wrangled as to engineers and salaries, and the stuff going down now is more offensive than during the last months of Roche's administration.

The Stock-Yards filth has been since pouring into the stream without any effort to settle or purify it, and the amount of it that reaches us is a greater menace to the health of our people than all the dirty streets and alleys combined. The system of intercepting catch-basins insisted on by Roche has not been thought of under Cregier. The pumping works are throwing only 30,000 cubic feet instead of 60,000 which they are expected to do. Let every effort be made to keep garbage and filth out of the river, the capacity of the pumping works can be trebled and maintained after slightly raising the canal bridges and banks. If we keep faith with these people the backing of Means and Sanford will melt away, and these arch-enemies of everything Chicago will be left without a following. JAMES MONAHAN.

Keen hats at Shayne's, 193 State street.